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GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

March 1981

OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S1.101/10:

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

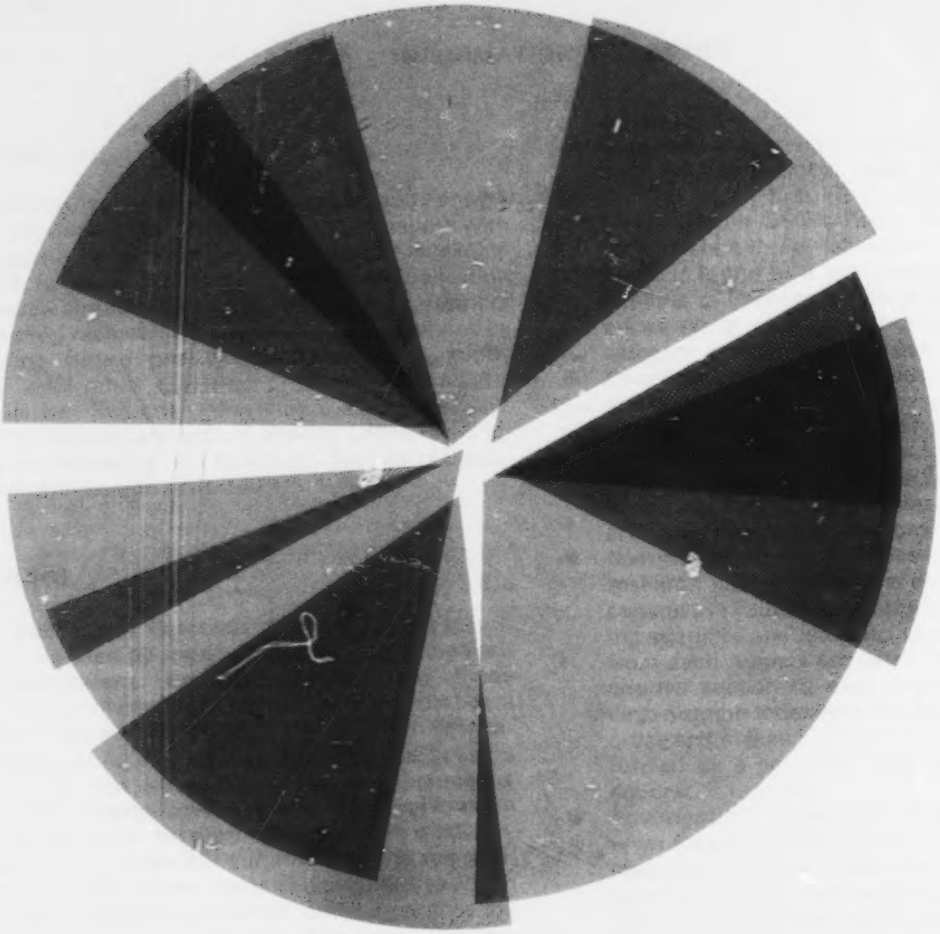
The Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (LAR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Plan, commission, and conduct research on the forces and factors likely to affect major areas of U.S. foreign policy concern in the years ahead;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal Agencies.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, LAR manages several programs and activities that involve, or may be of interest to, research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Collaboration with other Agencies on research projects in order to enhance the utility, availability, and quality of the products of State-sponsored foreign affairs research. To encourage broader collaboration among other Agencies, LAR produces this quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs.*
- A small program for the in-house production of long-range assessments.

For additional information about the Department of State's Commissioned Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.



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INFORMATION FOR USERS

PURPOSE

Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs provides government research managers with the opportunity to increase the utility of available research funds by avoiding unintentional duplication of research already in progress, by being cognizant of forthcoming research results of direct interest, and by identifying future possibilities for projects jointly funded with other agencies. It is prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) for the Department of State's Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR/LAR).*

COVERAGE

This publication describes the external research projects reported by sponsoring Agencies of the Federal Government. Projects included are those supported by research contracts and grants that deal with some aspect of a foreign society or of international relations (a fuller definition of the scope appears on the inside back cover). Project citations include the project title, principal investigator's name, performing organization, and supporting agency. In addition, there is a brief statement summarizing the research problem, subject matter, fields or disciplines to which the project is importantly related, and the purpose the funding agency expects the project to serve. The contract/grant number, start and end dates, action officer, and annual and total costs are also cited if reported. Each project is preceded by a serial or accessions number.

*Among other functions (see inside front cover) INR/LAR supports the Department of State's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research (IC/FAR).

LOCATING PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Following the description of Research Projects are five indexes that sort out projects by subject, country or region, supporting organization, investigator, and performing organization. The subject and regional indexes cite the title and the accession number of each project. The remaining three indexes cite the accession numbers only.

- *Subjects:* Those interested in specific subjects, such as international trade, should consult the Subject Index first. The subject categories are based on the SSIE's hierarchical classification, which uses a three-tier system; e.g., International Trade is found as a subheading under the major heading of Economics. On occasion, cross references assist in the identification of the pertinent category; e.g., Population, see Demography.
- *Countries and Regions:* Those interested in a particular country or region should check the Regional Index first. World regions are listed alphabetically and countries are listed alphabetically within each region. The People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are listed as separate regions.
- *Sponsoring Agencies:* Those interested in the research supported by a specific Agency should consult the Table of Contents first in which reporting agencies are listed alphabetically. All projects from each Agency are listed together in the descriptive section of each issue. The Supporting Organization Index lists the Agencies in the same order and makes it possible to identify all projects funded by a particular bureau or other Agency subunit, if reported.
- *Investigators:* Those interested in who is doing what foreign affairs research should consult the Investigator Index. This lists the names of all reported investigators working on projects cited. If more than one investigator is working on a specific project, however, only the name of the principal investigator will appear in the project description (after the title).
- *Performing Institutions:* Those interested in specific academic institutions or research organizations should consult the Performing Organization Index. Organizations are listed alphabetically by name and futher identified by location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECTS

- *Specific Projects Listed:* For further information about a specific project described in this issue, contact the Agency Action Officer whose name is listed at the end of the project summary just above the Supporting Agency. If no project officer is cited, contact the Principal Investigator whose name and address are cited directly under the title of the project.
- *Previously Listed Projects:* Copies of prior issues

of this publication are available to U.S. Government employees from the Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (INR/LAR, Room 6842, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). Private individuals should order copies from the Superintendent of Documents (see reverse of title page for cost and other details). Those interested in obtaining a cumulative list of projects on a particular subject or country should address their request to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. (202)381-4211).

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STUDIES

The estimated "End Date" for a project, if known, is cited in the section immediately under the project title. Sponsoring Agencies are asked to send copies of all studies, when completed, directly to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC, in turn, sends a microfiche copy of all studies having unlimited distribution directly to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce. The services of these centers are available as follows:

- *DTIC.* On request, DTIC supplies registered Agencies of the U.S. Government and authorized government contractors with retention copies of specific research papers (at a nominal cost). Special bibliographic listings by subject, geographic region, country, investigator, and contractor are also available on request. For registration information write or call:

  DTIC/DDR, Cameron Station
  Alexandria, Virginia 22314
  Telephone: (703) 274-7633 or 274-6871

- *NTIS.* These services are available to private as well as to U.S. and foreign government users. The cost of a study is determined by the number of pages in the report. Inquiries may be addressed to:

  National Technical Information Service
  U.S. Department of Commerce
  5285 Port Royal Road
  Springfield, Virginia 22161
  Telephone: (703) 557-4642

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs,* March 31, 1980 (Revision 1).

Project information should be sent to:

INR/LAR
Room 6842 NS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (703) 235-8079.

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

13.0001, THE ECONOMICS OF RICE STRAW DISPOSAL IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY

B.D. Gardner, University of California, Davis Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Davis, California* 95616 (CA-D-AEC-3935-H) Start: 03/80 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVES: Quantitatively evaluate the effected economic impacts on rice producers and on the rice-related agricultural economy of alternative strategies for rice-straw management in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). Qualitatively identify and discuss the probable impacts on the public health and welfare of residents of the SVAB resulting from decreased emission as alternative residue management strategies are substituted for open-field burning. Identify and discuss the economic impacts on the consumers of rice (both foreign and domestic) which could be effected with the implementation of burning substitutes.

APPROACH: Optimization techniques will be utilized to evaluate impacts on rice producers and conventional benefit-cost analysis will be employed to estimate impacts on consumers of rice and residents of the air basin.

Action Officer: JB Kendrick

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, California MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-81095 FY-80: Funds Unknown

13.0002, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C.O. McCorkle, University of California, Davis Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Davis, California* 95616 (CA-D-AEC-4007-H) Start: 06/80 End: 09/85

OBJECTIVES: Develop a more comprehensive and meaningful perception on the definition of real "net" productivity changes in American agriculture. Identify and assess the "net" changes is productivity associated with existing and expected science and technology when applied in agricultural production. Explore the implication of real "net" productivity changes for America domestic and foreign policy as it relates to agriculture.

APPROACH: Review current knowledge and expectations for trends in agricultural productivity in the U.S. Assess the externalities associated with productivity gains in the traditional measurement context and estimate the negative contributions to those gains associated with such factors as soil loss, degeneration of water and soil quality, off-site pollution, loss of wildlife habitat and other externalities. Develop a "net" productivity change concept against which to assess expected future scientific and technological changes relating to agriculture. Review current foreign and domestic economic and agricultural policy for consistency, "real" cost and benefit to the nation.

Action Officer: JB Kendrick

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, California MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. GY-81702 FY-80: Funds Unknown

13.0003, FOREIGN AVAILABILITY OF DUAL USE TECHNOLOGY

J. Ruina, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, School of Engineering, Dept. of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science, *77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (ACOWC117) Start: 09/80 End: 05/81

The purpose of the study is to identify those dual use technologies which are critical in the development of surface to surface missile and cruise missile systems and identify U.S. and other non-communist country products which are within parameters of those technologies and which may be exported to LDCs.

Action Officer: M Eisenstein
Telephone: 202-632-1309

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
SSIE No. FF-659 FY-80: $31,594 TOTAL COST: $31,594

13.0004, REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGY BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

N.W. Geonewardene, International Science & Technology Inst. Inc., *1129 20th St. N.W., Suite 511, Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (ACONC116) Start: 09/80 End: 03/81

The purpose of the study is to compare the medium term measures that are necessary if the deployment of nuclear electricity generation is to be successful in eight select LDCs against the capability of each country to develop the required technical industrial base.

Action Officer: OJ Sheaks
Telephone: 202-632-8090

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
SSIE No. FF-660 FY-80: $49,989 TOTAL COST: $49,989

13.0005, THEATRE NUCLEAR (GRAY AREA) SYSTEMS

R. Sullivan, System Planning Corp., *1500 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia* 22209 (ACOOC112) Start: 09/80 End: 04/81

The purpose of the study is to develop a complete and integrated methodology for assessing the impact of introducing theatre nuclear weapons systems into SALT II negotiations.

Action Officer: I Schuetze
Telephone: 703-235-2203

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
SSIE No. FF-661 FY-80: $63,684 TOTAL COST: $63,684

13.0006, INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY DECISION STRUCTURE

K. Snapper, Decision Sciences Consortium Inc., *7700 Leesburg Pike, Suite 421, Falls Church, Virginia* 22043 (ACONC110) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

The purpose of the study is to focus on the initial sequence of decisions made by the IAEA when anomalous situations arise concerning the safeguarding of nuclear material. The study examines the entire technical decision structure, the decision points, the criteria for decision, and the kinds of actions that would assure continued detection of possible diversion.

Action Officer: W Murphey
Telephone: 202-632-5124

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
SSIE No. FF-662 FY-80: $49,654 TOTAL COST: $49,654

13.0007, CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. INTERNATIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES

A. Wrigley, 3001 Old Dominion Blvd., Alexandria, Virginia 22305, (TA79SAA01422) Start: 07/79 End: 03/80

This study provides new information and insights on the international operations and problems of ten important service industries by summarizing and describing current significant developments and trends in the overseas activities of these sectors.

Action Officer: AN Alexander
Telephone: 202-377-4581

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Admin., Bureau of International Economic Policy & Research, Office of International Finance Investment & Services

SSIE No. FH-388 FY-79: $9,435 TOTAL COST: $9,435

13.0008, PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE WEBB-POMERENE ACT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING FIRMS

S. Rabino, Boston University, School of Management, 704 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, (TA80SAA01359) Start: 05/80 End: 08/80

After having conducted an independent survey of approximately 180 members of the National Constructors Association, the Association of General Contractors and the American Consulting Engineers Council, the contract has provided an analysis on the perceived impact for the Construction Industry of extending to the export of services the limited immunity from the antitrust laws provided by the Webb-Pomerene Act. The results show that the construction and consulting engineering services industries are interested in exporting in general and in exporting via Webb-Pomerene Association in particular.

Action Officer: JC Wagner
Telephone: 202-377-4471

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade
Admin., Bureau of International Economic
Policy & Research, Office of International
Finance Investment & Services

SSIE No. FH-389 FY-80: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

13.0009, THE IMPACT OF U.S. TAX POLICY ON THE LEVEL AND LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL R&D

A.M. Benvignati, 2805 Girard Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201, (TA80-SAC01813) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

The study will define and quantify the influence Internal Revenue Service Regulation 1.861-8 and foreign incentives for R&D have on the level and location of R&D establishments of U.S. multinational corporations. The IRS regulation issued in 1977 requires U.S. multinationals to allocate and apportion part of their R&D expenses incurred in the United States to foreign source income and creates the tendency for such companies to move R&D work abroad to avoid the potential loss of foreign tax credits. It will be done in four discrete phases: 1. An assessment will be made of the magnitude of the revenue impact (or additional tax burden) attributable to this IRS regulation as applied to R&D of U.S. companies and of the appropriateness of the regulations exclusive apportionment percentage. 2. R&D-related tax and non-tax policies of four other nations, which appear to be effectively competing for American R&D resources, will be considered and compared. 3. A model of the R&D budget level and location decision made by firms will be developed, including and emphasizing tax policy variables. 4. After considering the implications of the model developed in Phase III and the information gathered in Phases I and II, the contractor will assess the potential "net" impact of the "push" from U.S. tax provisions (principally Reg. 1.861-8) and the "pull" of foreign incentives on the relocation of U.S. research and development facilities to overseas sites, as well as changes in budget levels for domestic and worldwide R&D by U.S. multinational companies.

Action Officer: JC Wagner
Telephone: 202-377-4471

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade
Admin., Bureau of International Economic
Policy & Research, Office of International
Finance Investment & Services

SSIE No. FH-390 FY-80: $27,310 TOTAL COST: $27,310

13.0010, FIELD SURVEY TO ASSESS FEASIBILITY OF COLLECTION OF DATA FOR ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

E.E. Sweezy, Inst. of Public Admin., *1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (7-36214) Start: 10/79 End: 10/80

The primary objective of the study is to determine the feasibility of a periodic, mailed questionnaire as a means of collecting data concerning the transfer of technology between U.S. firms and their foreign parent firms. The study is based upon the voluntary responses of U.S. company executives. Completion of the project is expected by October 31, 1980.

Action Officer: J Weeks
Telephone: 202-377-3925

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade
Admin., Bureau of International Economic
Policy & Research, Office of International
Finance Investment & Services

SSIE No. FH-391 FY-80: $25,000 TOTAL COST: $130,000

13.0011, IMPACT OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS FROM LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

W.R. Cline, Brookings Institution, *1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (TA80SAC01585) Start: 09/80 End: 04/81

The study has three main components: 1. Extension of a data base developed under a previous contract. 2. Develop real growth rates of disaggregated LDC exports in the 1970's. 3. Prepare a report on trends in disaggregated LDC export penetration in industrial country markets, 1969-1978.

Action Officer: FS Hipple
Telephone: 202-377-5994

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade
Admin., Bureau of International Economic
Policy & Research, Office of Policy Planning & Analysis

SSIE No. FH-387 FY-80: $24,000

13.0012, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT LAW ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FISHERIES PRODUCT EXPORT INDUSTRY IN LOUISIANA

M.W. Wascom, Louisiana State University, Agricultural & Mechanical College, Graduate School, *University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana* 70803 (R/L-7) Start: 00/79 End: 08/81

OBJECTIVES: To study and analyze state and federal international investment laws as they relate to the development of a fisheries product export industry in La; to provide legal and technical assistance, publish educational guides, stage educational seminars on legal aspects of such an export industry for the benefit of La. fishermen, fisheries industry officials, legislators, and government officials; to assess the adequacy of current law to support the development of such an industry in La. and suggest changes in current law that will promote such an industry in La; to prepare a legal publication on the results of the research that is done; to disseminate research products of this product.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: Research results and legal assistance will be made available to various components of the fishing industry in La., to legislators, and government officials; educational guides and seminars will be developed; research products of the project will be disseminated to a variety of user groups; recommended changes in legislation will be discussed with legislators, industry, and government officials.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic &
Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office

SSIE No. GBP-4499 FY-79: $18,743

13.0013, INTERNATIONAL & EAST EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH

L. Morris, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates Inc., *1770 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (80N-513900-000) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

Task I. Construction of a computer data bank of East European domestic socioeconomic and foreign trade variables.

Task II. Construction and testing of a system of econometric models of East European foreign trade and international linkages.

Task III. Provision of access to WEFA World and national econometric models, data banks and forecasts.

A comprehensive, well-documented, and periodically updated data bank on the East European economies is badly needed for quantitative studies of this region. For ease of access and use, especially in such applications as econometric modeling, this data bank should be established in computer accessible, as well as hard copy, versions. WEFA proposes to construct such an East European Data Bank, which will include, for each of the East European countries, macroeconomic, sectoral and foreign trade data in time series form.

Action Officer: J Licari
Telephone: 703-351-6901

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central
Intelligence Agency
SSIE No. GC-2084 FY-80: Funds Unknown

13.0014, OCEANS IN THE 80'S CONFERENCE
Unknown, Presearch Inc., *2361 S. Jefferson Davis Hwy., Suite 1200, Arlington, Virginia* 22202 Start: 09/80 End: 02/81

OBJECTIVE: Plan and organize conference; prepare transcript and deliver manuscript of conference minutes; analyze key ocean issues.

APPROACH: Proceed as necessary to fulfill objectives by 28 February 1981.

COUNTRIES: Worldwide.
Action Officer: B Hoffman
Telephone: 703-351-3508

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central
Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, Office of Geographic &
Societal Research
SSIE No. GC-2086 FY-80: Funds Unknown

13.0015, SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAMS FOR PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY & THE MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION IN NUCLEAR WAR CONDITIONS
L. Goure, Advanced International Studies Inst., *4330 East West Hwy., Washington, District of Columbia* 20014 (EMW-C-0384) Start: 06/80 End: 03/81

Study Soviet Civil Defense concepts, programs and measures to protect industry and maintain essential industrial production under nuclear war conditions including: 1. Soviet views on economic requirements for war fighting and the preservation of national power; 2. Soviet views on the character of a possible nuclear war and its initiation; 3. Soviet views on U.S. strategic targeting doctrine and on the threat to industry; 4. Soviet priorities for protecting industry and essential economic installations; 5. Soviet long-term concepts, programs and measures for protecting industry, including hardening, dispersal, duplication and preparation of dispersed stand-by sites, stockpiling and preparation for assuring critical supplies in wartime, and protection of the work force; 6. Soviet concepts, programs and measures for the emergency protection of industry including industrial war mobilization program, hardening, protection of essential machinery, relocation, readiness for rapid shut-down, emergency protection of work force, regional mutual assistance, and capabilities for post-attack damage-limiting, repair and restoration operations; 7. Indications of Soviet expectations concerning the effectiveness of the program for industrial protection; 8. Soviet views on economic recovery, and the significance for it of out-of-country input of resources.

Action Officer: RE Peterson
Telephone: 202-653-7851

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency,
Office of Mitigation & Research
SSIE No. FH-392 FY-80: $66,949 TOTAL COST: $66,949

13.0016, ALLOCATIONS OF RESOURCES UNDER THE BUDGET CONSTRAINTS IMPOSED BY THE BRITISH NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS
H.J. Aaron, Brookings Institution, *1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (18-P-97647/3-01) Start: 03/80 End: 03/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Health
Care Financing Admin., Office of Research
Demonstration & Statistics
SSIE No. ES-584 FY-80: $123,794

13.0017, PAYING THE HOSPITAL - FOREIGN LESSONS FOR THE UNITED STATES
W.A. Glauser, Columbia University, Center for Social Sciences, *420 W. 118th St., Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 (18-P-97363/2-01) Start: 06/79 End: 06/82

A study to provide a systematic description of the methods of paying hospitals under national health programs in the major developed countries of Western Europe most relevant to the planning of NHI in the United States.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Health
Care Financing Admin., Office of Research
Demonstration & Statistics
SSIE No. ES-631 FY-79: $104,636

13.0018, GERMAN HEROIN SCENE
C.D. Kaplan, Inst. for the Study of Human Issues, Center for Opium Research, *3401 Market St., Suite 252, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (R01 DA 02567-01) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

This sociological study involves the analysis of the heroin "scenes" in the Federal Republic of Germany. A multi-method research design is employed to collect and analyze data for each country from (1) a sample of the national population; (2) professionals and heroin users in three selected institutions; and (3) representative cases of heroin users and narcotics police. The interrelationships between the addict and collective and professional attitudes are explored by the use of both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The results and design are compared with research on the United States heroin scene. The study examines the reasons for cross-national variations and similarities in patterns of heroin use and control.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Drug
Abuse
SSIE No. 1DA-2567-1 FY-80: $184,431

13.0019, FERTILITY POSTPONEMENT IN ASIA (KOREA, TAIWAN, MALAYSIA, THAILAND)
R.R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (P30 HD 05798-060008) Start: 12/79 End: 11/80

This project is part of a broader program (HD 05798-06A2) whose summary states: This is a proposal for the renewal for another five years of the existing Centers Award administered by the Carolina Population Center.

The proposal requests a continuation of core research services support in four areas encompassed by the existing award: (1) research development and coordination, (2) publication services, (3) library and reference services, and (4) demographic and technical support. Increased support is requested in the latter two areas, reflecting the changing directions and needs of the Center.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development
SSIE No. FG-1110 FY-80: Funds Unknown

13.0020, MIGRATION POLICY AND FERTILITY (COLOMBIA, EGYPT, THAILAND)
J.R. Udry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Public Health, Dept. of Maternal & Child Health, *Rosenau Hall, 201H, Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (P30 HD 05798-060016) Start: 12/79 End: 11/80

This project is part of a broader program (HD 05798-06A2) whose summary states: This is a proposal for the renewal for another five years of the existing Centers Award administered by the Carolina Population Center.

The proposal requests a continuation of core research services support in four areas encompassed by the existing award: (1) research development and coordination, (2) publication services, (3) library and reference services, and (4) demographic and technical support. Increased support is requested in the latter two areas, reflecting the changing directions and needs of the Center.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development
SSIE No. FG-1118 FY-80: Funds Unknown

13.0021, THE FRENCH VIEW OF YELLOW FEVER

W. Coleman, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History of Science, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (R01 LM 03474-01) Start: 06/80 End: 05/81

Yellow fever was among the most feared diseases in nineteenth-century Europe. Occurrences on the Continent were rare yet the threat they posed provoked extraordinary medical concern and investigation. The disease played an important part in the prolonged struggle between the rival theories of contagionism and noncontagionism, and the renewed success of the former after 1860 had a role in winning wide acceptance for the germ-theory of disease. I shall examine the arguments and, above all, their relation to available evidence that once again brought yellow fever under the banner of contagionism; my principal but not exclusive focus will be medical discussion of the epidemic at Saint-Nazaire in 1861. I view this study as the introduction to a larger undertaking, namely, a history of the creation of an epidemiological outlook, partner with the clinic and laboratory in the scientific study of disease. It is an outlook which is also intrinsically social and has thus rendered and today renders the study of communicable disease an essential element in empirical social science.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Library of Medicine

SSIE No. 1LM-3474-1 FY-80: $10,135

13.0022, VENICE ECONOMIC SUMMIT OPINION SURVEY

MULTIPLE INVESTIGATORS, MULTIPLE CONTRACTORS Start: 04/80 End: 06/80

Multi-country opinion survey on economic issues relevant to the Venice Economic Summit. The study aimed at answering public opinion in the four major European industrial democracies and in Japan, on energy, inflation, protectionism and to gauge attitudes toward the U.S. as a key factor on the global economic scene. National sample surveys comprising about 1,000 interviews in each European country and about 1,500 in Japan was the method used. The European countries to be surveyed include West Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom.

Action Officer: C Gorder
Telephone: 202-724-9586

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Communication Agency

SSIE No. ZZ-1590 FY-80: $51,100 TOTAL COST: $51,100

13.0023, PERCEPTIONS OF JAPANESE "DEFENSE INFLUENTIALS"

Y.C. Kim, Professor of Political Science & International Affairs, Member of the Sino Soviet Institute, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., (P.O. ICA-80-476) Start: 06/80 End: 11/80

An in-depth study of the perceptions of Japanese "defense influentials" of the superpower military balance and Japan's defense posture in the 1980s. The study will focus on the character and causes of their perceptions, the relationship of these perceptions to other attitudes, and important information sources and communication channels of the influentials. Based on an analysis of published writings (reports, monographs, scholarly articles, etc.) and personal interviews with a purposive sample of 60 influentials.

Action Officer: G Tubbs
Telephone: 202-724-9051

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Communication Agency, Office of Research

SSIE No. FH-504 FY-80: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

13.0024, SURVEY OF CARIBBEAN FOREIGN RADIO AUDIENCES

Unknown, M. & M.S. Consultants, *P.O. Box 16 B, Bridgetown, Barbados* (6-84-11-0) Start: 07/80 End: 10/80

The study - Caribbean Foreign Radio Audiences - is to measure the size and composition of foreign radio audiences, identify audience interests and program preferences, and determine what attracts and holds listeners to foreign radio. In addition, the study will measure the relative salience and explore the public's understanding of issues which VOA addresses in its broadcasts.

In Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana, 600 personal interviews will be conducted with samples representing urban adult populations. An identical questionnaire, adjusted only for specific conditions, will be used in all three countries and it will measure the following: size and composition of foreign radio audiences; size and composition of audiences to VOA and BBC programs carried on local stations; language-use in radio communications and language preferences of audiences; audience interests in program content; listeners' assessments of foreign radio stations; salience of issues which VOA or BBC addresses in its broadcasts; and, public perceptions on selected international issues.

Action Officer: EN Skoczylas
Telephone: 202-724-9609

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Communication Agency, Office of Research

SSIE No. FH-505 FY-80: $34,500

13.0025, CONTRACT FOR FARMING SYSTEM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

Unknown, Consortium for International Development, *5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona* 85711 (AID/DSAN-C-0054) Start: 11/78 End: 04/81

This project is designed to describe experience of the world in Farming Systems Research and Development Methodology and from this collected experience to synthesize a set of R&D methodologies that are appropriate to the conditions of LDC agricultural Research Institutions, including their manpower and financial resources. These methodologies deal with understanding the farmer, both in terms of economics and social variables and in terms of the ecological variables. It also aims to synthesize methodologies in economic and agronomic data collection and analysis and in dissemination.

Action Officer: JR McDermott
Telephone: 703-235-8974

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

FY-80: $1,199,430 TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. EJ-390 $1,199,430

13.0026, FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND FERTILITY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

D.T. Gurak, Center for Policy Research Inc., *475 Riverside Dr., Suite 7221, New York, New York* 10027 (AID/PHA-G-1201) Start: 09/77 End: 09/80

This project is designed to determine whether reduced fertility is a consequence or a determinant of female employment or whether both variables are simultaneously related. The 1975 World Fertility Survey of the Dominican Republic, supplemented by interviews with 500 employed and 500 unemployed women, have provided the data base for the study. Government officials and influentials are defining policies designed to encourage full-time employment of women.

Action Officer: J Heiby

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-391 FY-80: $109,014 TOTAL COST: $109,014

13.0027, DETERMINE SCIENTIFICALLY THE TRANSFERABILITY OF AGROPRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY AMONG TROPICAL COUNTRIES

J.A. Silva, University of Hawaii, 3190 Maile Way, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, (AID/TA-C-1108) Start: 05/74 End: 05/83

The contractor has established a network of benchmark soil sites to conduct standardized crop production experiments in Hawaii, the Philippines, Indonesia and Cameroon. The project is based on the U.S. Soil Taxonomy and is testing a hypothesis that similar soils within the tropics have the same management requirements and responses, hence, have similar input needs and crop production potential. Two soil families are under test. One of these families, the Thixotropic, isothermic Hydric Dystrandepts is being studied in Hawaii, the Philippines and Indonesia. The second family, the clayey, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic is being studied in the Philippines, Indonesia and Cameroon. At all locations phosphorus and nitrogen are the two variables that are being used to test the hypothesis of transference. Maize is the test crop across the network. Other controlled and uncontrolled variables are regularly recorded at all sites. Initial results look promising. Many countries, including the collaborating ones, are much interested in the project. They feel that the project concept can help them capitalize on agricultural experience gained elsewhere. They are very aware of the fact that site specific research is both expensive and time consuming.

Action Officer: T Gill
Telephone: 703-235-8877

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-399 FY-80: $1,000,000 TOTAL COST: $6,500,000

13.0028, RESEARCH ON FERTILITY DETERMINANTS

P.C. Smith, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, East West Center, East West Population Institute, *1777 East West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (AID/DSPE-G-0048) Start: 09/79 End: 09/81

This study is being done in conjunction with similar regional and cross-cultural studies in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. It will facilitate the design of means of fertility intervention in Pakistan and provide a valuable cultural component for comparative purposes.

Action Officer: S Clark
Telephone: 703-235-9867

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-400 FY-80: $43,724 TOTAL COST: $43,724

13.0029, TO DEVELOP AND TEST A LOW-COST FAMILY PLANNING DELIVERY SYSTEM IN KOREA

L.J. Cho, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, East West Center, *1777 East West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (AID/PHA-C-1094) Start: 08/75 End: 06/81

The project aims at distributing contraceptives at low cost to rural population in Cheju Do, Korea. Lay women were recruited to distribute oral contraceptives and condoms. Referral coupons were issued for couples interested in IUD or sterilization. Resupply of contraceptives were provided through the village depots.

AID-supported distribution started in 10/76, ended in 12/79. Final benchmark survey will be conducted in the treatment and the control areas in November 1980 to assess the contraceptive prevalence and fertility level.

Action Officer: M Glen
Telephone: 703-235-9686

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-406 FY-80: $854,837 TOTAL COST: $854,837

13.0030, TO DETERMINE MORE PRECISELY WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO FERTILITY CHANGE IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

R. Lapham, National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Population and Demography, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (AID/DSPE-G-0061) Start: 09/79 End: 09/82

Evaluation of the factors determining changes in birth rates in LDC's through the following tasks: (1) Analytical review of the determinants of fertility and the development of a research agenda for the future; (2) Examination of the conditions of fertility decline in: Brazil, Cuba, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Kenya and Syria: (3) Comparative analysis of socio-economic and proximate factors affecting fertility.

Action Officer: J Crowley

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-426 FY-80: $1,235,300 TOTAL COST: $1,235,300

13.0031, RESEARCH ON LDC INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND PUBLIC POLICY

H.S. Bienen, Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public Affairs, *205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08540,* (AID/OTR-C-1492) Start: 06/76 End: 12/81

A series of studies on income distribution problems in four countries, the effects of policy on income distribution, and the effects of income distribution on policy, with particular regard for rural and agricultural, urban and industrial, and human resources sectors. The objective is to assist developing countries and donor agencies in meeting their need for a better understanding of ways to improve the formulation and implementation of social equity objectives within the context of economic development efforts. An interdisciplinary effort involving economists, historians, political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, and others. The participating countries are Turkey, Nigeria, Egypt, and Mexico. The studies will be published commercially.

Action Officer: J Silverstone
Telephone: 632-8166

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-455 FY-80: $1,013,118

13.0032, TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF INDIVIDUAL FAMILY AND VILLAGE ILLITERACY ON DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION

E.G. Nesman, State University System of Florida, University of South Florida, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *4202 Fowler Ave., Tampa, Florida* 33620 (AID/DSPE-C-0040) Start: 05/79 End: 03/80

Data for this study were obtained from the Basic Village Education Project (BVE) - a multi-year, panel study designed to assess the effectiveness of various communications media in promoting changes in less developed countries.

The major findings of the study are as follows: 1. Membership in a highly literate family is related to the increased use of modern agricultural practices. This is true regardless of whether or not the farmer is literate himself, and is true for farmers in both cultural regions of Guatemala. 2. In contrast to family literacy, individual literacy has no measurable relationship to increased use of modern farm practices. This is not to say that the individual's own literacy is of no use to him, but rather that an illiterate farmer with a literate family is not at a disadvantage to a farmer who is literate himself. 3. Membership in a literate village is not consistently related to change toward more modern agricultural practice. Farmers who reside in highly literate villages in the Oriente region of Guatemala are more likely than those who reside in less literate villages to adopt modern agricultural practices. The relationship does not, however, hold true for farmers in the Indian Highlands. Thus, the importance of the literacy of a Guatemalan farmer's village to his tendency toward behavior change appears to be dependent upon the cultural area in which he lives. 4. The importance of an individual's family's literacy to his adoption of agricultural practices does not appear to be dependent upon his age, the amount of land available to him for planting or the general living conditions in which he finds himself. While all of these background characteristics are related to both change in agricultural practice and literacy; they are not responsible for the relationships between the literacy variables and adoption of modern agricultural practices.

Action Officer: J Hoxeng
Telephone: 703-235-9012

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development

SSIE No. EJ-461 FY-80: $32,935 TOTAL COST: $32,935

13.0033, A SERIES OF SEMINARS AND RESEARCH ON "ETHICAL DILEMMAS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA"

R. Bordonaro, Asia Society Inc., *112 E. 64th St., New York, New York* 10021 (PI0/T 498-0249-3-6497212) Start: 06/78 End: 12/80

The objective of this project is to study ethical dilemmas which arise in economic development in less developed countries. The study consisted of two major seminars. Prior to the first seminar an Analytical Frame of Reference was prepared which defined the issues, the main areas of ethical concern, and the nature of ethical choices in the development process taking place in Asian societies. It provided the conceptual base for the late program of work including the working papers and the seminars.

The first seminar, held in Kathmandu, Napal in December 1979, was primarily conceptual and addressed itself to ethical issues involved in the definition of development goals. This was accomplished by examining contemporary models of development in Asian societies within a normative framework composed of the following cluster of values or goals: (1) participation, (2) equality (3) decentralization of power (4) basic human needs (5) human rights (6) self-reliance. The purpose was not to lay down a set of arbitrary criteria by which the development performance of specific countries would be evaluated; rather it was to assess the relevance of these goals, and the values implicit in them, to contemporary Asian Societies in terms of their "fit" with indigenous ethical systems. Ideally, this approach will lead to a redefinition of development values in terms that are culturally meaningful and significant for Asian Societies. The second international seminar in Colombo, Sri Lanka (June 1980) focussed on dilemmas of development in concrete national situations. The aim was not to evaluate the policies and programs of specific countries, but rather to present case studies having ethical significance beyond the immediate context. In-depth studies were prepared on a number of special topics: 1. Martial Law: Basic Needs and Human Rights - Philippines: 2. Religion-Society, and the State - Indonesia; 3. Compensatory Justice - India; 4. Violence and Development - Sri Lanka; 5. Participation and Decentralization - Nepal; 6. Self-Reliance and Foreign Aid - Bangladesh; 7. Interracial Relations and Development or Problems of Development in a Plural Society -Malaysia; 8. Foreign Investment, Political Stability and Social Equity Thailand.

Each study examined the problems and issues in the national context of the country. (Text Abridged)

Action Officer: M Snoddy
Telephone: 202-632-9056

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
SSIE No. FF-654 FY-79: $146,400 TOTAL COST: $146,400

13.0034, SURVEY TO IDENTIFY PRIORITY NEEDS OF OUTER ISLAND WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

H. Seidler, League of Women Voters, Overseas Education Fund, 2101 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C., (OPG AID/ASIA-G-1371) Start: 12/79 End: 03/80

The survey of the outer islands of Maldives was designed and conducted by the Overseas Education Fund and personnal from the Ministries of Health and Provincial Affairs. The survey determines the felt and observed needs of island women (with particular emphasis on income and health) and also determines what human and natural resources are available on each island. A report was prepared to include survey results and recommendations for possible project activities. Under this grant, assistance will also be provided to design a pilot project in one atoll to test techniques most appropriate in organizing and training women to meet their expressed needs, relying as much as possible on locally available resources. The survey was conducted on the main island plus one other island in each of the country's 19 atolls.

Action Officer: M Snoddy
Telephone: 202-632-9056

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
SSIE No. FF-655 FY-80: $90,135 TOTAL COST: $90,135

13.0035, ENERGY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

H. Brown, East West Center, *1777 East West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96848 (AID/ASIA-G-1393) Start: 04/79 End: 03/81

The purposes of the program are: (1) to develop and undertake collaborative research and analysis activities with selected Asian research institutions on problems of energy, particularly as they relate to agriculture and rural development in Asia; (2) to train and involve cadres of Asian and American researchers and practitioners at the East-West Center in the analysis of country-specific and regional energy problems in Asia, thus preparing them to become involved with decision-making processes concerning energy-related and regional energy policy problems; and (3) to organize workshops and seminars in cooperation with host institutions in developing countries in Asia, as well as at the East-West Center, dealing with specific aspects of national and regional energy policy problems. The primary goals of the program will be: (1) to obtain an understanding of energy flows in selected rural areas of several developing countries, with particular reference to the coupling of agricultural and related processes to trends in patterns of energy use. Commonalities and differences in climate, environment, social and economic structure and associated levels of urban development will be examined to identify their impacts on and relationships with the energy problem of spatially rural communities; (2) to assess the impacts of changes in the supply of traditional forms of energy in relation to demand due either to rapid population growth, environmental degradation or combinations of both, on the nutritional health of rural populations and the access to basic human needs. In addition, a high priority will be placed on the development of methodologies for the assessment of the economic, social and environmental impact of changes in patterns of energy use brought about by technical innovation and externally induced shifts in the rural product mix or the relative availability of associated labor and material factors of production; and (3) to synthesize and compare alternative methodologies for assessing the mix of energy sources most appropriate at different stages of rural and agricultural development and to examine alternative energy policies which might be directed toward achieving patterns of rural energy use consistent with development goals. It is planned to identify within rural food, manufacturing, transportation and services systems, opportunities for utilizing conventional energy more effeciently. (Text Abridged)

Action Officer: R Ichord
Telephone: 703-235-8949

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
SSIE No. FF-656 FY-79: $500,000 TOTAL COST: $500,000

13.0036, THE DYNAMICS OF FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTANCE IN THE NORTHEAST OF THAILAND

P. Busayaskul, National Family Planning Program, Thailand Ministry of Public Health, Thailand, Start: 10/79 End: 02/81

OBJECTIVE: To measure the current or the updated levels and trends of fertility and family planning practices among families in the Northeast; to retrospectively analyze how the process of changes in family planning acceptance have taken place in groups of communities which are varying in levels of family planning utilization, in connection with, or independently from social-economic development of the community.

STRATEGY, METHODS, PLAN TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE: A survey research will be conducted in the northeast by utilizing both sociological and anthropological approaches. The survey consists of two major operational phases. The first phase is a cross-sectional survey, principally designed to measure the updated levels and trends of fertility and family planning practices. The second phase focuses on collecting more detailed and in-depth information regarding changes and factors underlying changes in fertility behavior.

PROGRESS TO DATE: Sampling; preparation and pretest of questionnaire have been completed.

Action Officer: K Rugvanichje

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development MULTI-AGENCY SUPPORT
SSIE No. FH-393 FY-80: $48,235 TOTAL COST: $48,235

13.0037, WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Unknown, Consortium for International Development, *5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona* 85711 (AID/AFR-C-1539) Start: 08/79 End: 12/84

The Government of Sudan, recognizing the critical role of agriculture and agricultural research in development, requested IDA to design a program to create research infrastructure to serve farmers and herders in the western portion of the country. The expansion of agricultural production in the West is essential if the country is to meet its growing food needs and development goals. The IDA, in response to the Government's request, developed this research project to create the infrastructure necessary to support an applied agronomic research program of farming/herding systems in the West, taking socioeconomic and cultural factors into consideration. The Government requested AID and

IDA participation in a joint financing arrangement.

The purpose of the project is to develop, expand and increase the efficiency of the Agricultural Research Corp. to test improved production systems that conserve and rehabilitate natural resources and improve the standard of living of subsistence farmers and pastoralists in the West.

Action Officer: W Morse

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: $6,700,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000,000
SSIE No. FH-507

13.0038, RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Unknown, Stockholm, Sweden, Start: 09/80 End: 00/84

The project will undertake, among other activities, applied-science demonstrations of selected wind and solar-power energy sources.

Project design is not yet firm enough for specific activities and costs to be cited.

Action Officer: RH Eney
Telephone: 202-632-9762

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $4,800,000
SSIE No. FH-508

13.0039, AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTION

Unknown, Government of Costa Rica, Land & Colonization Institute, *San Jose, Costa Rica* (515-0148) Start: 00/80 End: 00/85

The objective of this project is to improve team productivity through a national program of agricultural asset redistribution and increase tenure security in Costa Rica's Atlantic Region. The AID loan will finance infrastructure, community facilities, and cooperative development in three identified development areas. In conjunction with the projects, research activities will be undertaken regarding socioeconomic and attitudinal characteristics of beneficiaries, impact of land reform on production as well as land use and tenure.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $10,000
SSIE No. FH-509

13.0040, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION

Unknown, Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture & Food, *Lima, Peru* (527-0192) Start: 00/80 End: 00/84

The objective of this project is to create an agricultural research extension and educating system that will help Peru on agricultural development institutions to increase agricultural production and improve the flow of appropriate agricultural technology to farmers. Five regional research centers will be established to cover the diverse ecological conditions of the country. Typical research topics will include cropping practices of small farmers, soil and water management, appropriate technology for plant protection and irrigation. A national research support unit will be established to provide technical backstopping to the regional units as well as disseminate information developed in the regional centers.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $9,400
SSIE No. FH-510

13.0041, RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM

Unknown, Government of Ecuador, Rural Technology Transfer System, *Quito, Ecuador* (518-0032) Start: 00/80 End: 00/85

This project will assist the Government of Ecuador establish a Rural Technology Transfer System (RTTS). The project will provide financing for subprojects aimed at finding solutions to priority agricultural/rural development bottlenecks. Applied research projects will be carried out by a number of Ecuadorian rural development agencies in the following fields: (a) Soils and water conservation management. (b) Small farmer adaptive Research and Development. (c) 4-H Youth clubs. (d) Agriculture policy and statistics. (e) Food processing and crop production.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $5,300
SSIE No. FH-511

13.0042, LAND REFORM

Unknown, Center for Research on Agrarian Reform, (CIERA), c/o Government of Nicaragua, (524-0180) Start: 00/80 End: 00/84

The objective of this project is to strengthen the institutional infrastructure of the Ministry of Agriculture's center for research on Agrarian Reform and improve its capacity to design and carry out a program of applied research responsive to the problems arising from the complementation of the agrarian reform. Current plans call for approximately 16 studies to be carried out during a three-year project life in four subject areas: (a) Rural credit and marketing programs; (b) Seasonal labor markets; (c) Performance of individual vs group forms; and (d) Labor management concerns.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development
SSIE No. FH-512 FY-80: $930,000 TOTAL COST: $1,390,000

13.0043, DEMOGRAPHIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE STERILIZATION IN KOREA, SRI LANKA, FIJI, COLUMBIA, COSTA RICA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (ABBREV)

C.F. Westoff, East West Center, East West Population Institute, *1777 East West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96848 (AID/DSPE-G-0049) Start: 07/79 End: 07/80

Using World Fertility Survey data, this study will measure the incidence of contraceptive sterilization and its relationship with age and duration of marriage. Social, economic and demographic determinants of contraceptive sterilization will be examined at the macro and micro levels. The number of past and future births averted by sterilization will be estimated. Multiple regression analysis will indicate which variables are most closely associated with sterilization.

Action Officer: S Clark
Telephone: 703-235-9867

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Bureau for Development Support, Office of Population
SSIE No. FH-394 FY-79: $31,229 TOTAL COST: $31,229

13.0044, THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY AND HEALTH ON INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

B. Edmonston, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, Graduate School, *101 Sage Graduate Ctr., Ithaca, New York* 14850 (AID/DSPE-G-0044) Start: 09/79 End: 08/81

This study will document the relative effect of fertility on childhood mortality in three nations with differing levels of cultural and economic development - Bangladesh, Jordan and Peru. World Fertility Survey data will be examined to assess the relationship of socio-economic status and contraceptive use to fertility. Health will be examined both as a community and as a family variable. Fertility will be measured using Brass techniques, and data will be analyzed through standard multivariate analysis.

Action Officer: SC Clark
Telephone: 703-235-9867

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Bureau for Development Support, Office of Population
SSIE No. FH-395 FY-79: $123,584 TOTAL COST: $123,584

13.0045, INTEGRATED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE URBAN POOR - STATE-OF-THE-ART STUDY ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION

K. Kehrer, Mathematical Policy Research, Inc, P.O. Box 2393, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, (AID/OTR-C-1639, #2) Start: 07/79 End: 01/80

The objective of this study is to develop methods for analyzing the services sector and target groups of the poor for whom new services of the Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IIPUP) Project are intended. These methods will be utilized primarily in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of IIPUP field demonstration projects.

Four major research areas will be addressed in accomplishing the objectives of this project: (1) methodologies for performing national market surveys of housing service sector needs, delivery, and utilization; (2) methods for surveying and analyzing the service needs and market utilization by the urban poor target groups; (3) methods for evalating IIPUP field projects; and (4) experimental designs for field projects. The study is scheduled to be completed in January 1980.

Action Officer: TJ Norton
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Bureau for Development Support, Office of Urban Development

SSIE No. FF-657 FY-79: $46,915

13.0046, INTEGRATED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE URBAN POOR (ABBREV)

J. Wright, Planning & Development Collaborative International, *1834 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (AID/OTR-C-1627, #16) Start: 08/79 End: 02/80

The general purpose of these studies is to inform the process of planning and implementing field demonstrations of the Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IIPUP) project. In addition to delineating means for organizing, financing, and managing such integrated services, the investigators will prepare a state-of-the-art summary report.

The studies will summarize experiences in developing and developed countries, identify those efforts that may prove to be useful models for IIPUP field projects, and suggest appropriate next steps. The studies are scheduled to be completed in February 1980.

Action Officer: TJ Norton
Telephone: 703-235-9092

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Bureau for Development Support, Office of Urban Development

SSIE No. FF-658 FY-79: $85,000

13.0047, DEVELOPING AND MANAGING MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

D. Rondinelli, Practical Concepts Inc., *1730 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (AID/OTR-C-1852) Start: 09/80 End: 10/81

The contractor shall produce a state-of-the-art report, including bibliography, on secondary city development. The report will be a result of a study focussing on the practical side: (a) how secondary cities are managed and developed; (b) patterns in their characteristics, dynamics and problems; (c) their roles and functions; (d) programs and policies in developing countries used to stimulate secondary city growth and development; (e) types of assistance programs appropriate for A.I.D.; and (f) knowledge and practice gaps requiring further research and development. Regional and cultural differences and existing A.I.D. and other efforts at decentralization will be given due consideration. The contractor will organize and conduct a workshop to introduce and disseminate the study results.

Action Officer: E Chetwynd
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Bureau for Development Support, Office of Urban Development

SSIE No. FH-506 FY-80: $36,434 TOTAL COST: $36,434

13.0048, U.S. COMPETITIVENESS AND THE ROLE OF THE DOLLAR IN U.S. TRADE

S. Magee, Magee Inc., *8711 Tallwood Dr., Austin, Texas* 78759 (J9K00024) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

This project will study the implications of a change in pricing patterns on U.S. trade behavior following unanticipated changes in the dollar exchange rate. The first part of the study will identify those import categories which will show predictable increases following appreciation of the dollar. The second part of the study decomposes the decline in the share of U.S. imports priced in dollars into structural and other causes. The third section will indicate whether the dollar is slipping more in its vehicle or nonvehicle currency role. Finally the study will indicate the extent to which the dollar pricing patterns are correlated with U.S. employment and output.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2083 FY-80: $13,000 TOTAL COST: $13,000

13.0049, THE ELASTICITY OF SUBSTITUTION BETWEEN IMPORTS AND HOME GOODS

R. Stern, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Economics, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (J9K00022) Start: 09/80 End: 06/81

This research will provide econometric estimates of price elasticities of U.S. import demand at a disaggregated level covering 3-digit SIC industries. These disaggregated elasticities will then be used to construct estimates of the elasticities of substitution between imports and domestic substitutes in the United States.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2085 FY-80: $30,000 TOTAL COST: $30,000

13.0050, DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA TO ANALYZE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND DISPLACEMENT

L. Jacobson, Center for Naval Analyses, Public Research Institute, *2000 N. Beauregard St., Alexandria, Virginia* 22311 (J9K00017) Start: 09/80 End: 06/81

This project will determine the cost and feasibility of continuing to collect and process data from Pennsylvania and to expand the sample to cover other states to form a nationwide representative sample. The primary focus of this work is the gathering of information about the availability of UI administrative data and protecting existing data. The major source of infomation will be individuals familiar with current development of Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) data.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2087 FY-80: $24,960 TOTAL COST: $24,960

13.0051, TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE POLICY - ISSUES AND AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

J. Baranson, Developing World Industry & Technology Inc., *915 15th St. N.W., Suite 600, Washington, District of Columbia* 20005 (J9K00020) Start: 09/80 End: 02/81

This project will review the presently known role of technology in international competitiveness and in world trade and investment patterns and will examine the policy issues raised in international trade negotiations. Based upon this review and relying in part on consultations with U.S., European, and Japanese Government officials involved in these areas from a policy standpoint, the researchers intend to develop a conceptual framework for considering domestic and international policies affecting or affected by, technological change. From this analytical framework and knowledge, an agenda for the 1980's on relevant U.S. domestic policies, on trade negotiation issues, and on the particular public and private strategies pertaining to Europe, Japan, Canada, and

to newly industrializing nations will be developed.
Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2088 FY-80: $49,902 TOTAL COST: $49,902

13.0052, EFFECTS OF CHANGING ENERGY PRICES ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT

J. Anderson, Center for Naval Analyses, Public Research Institute, *2000 N. Beauregard St., Alexandria, Virginia* 22311 (J9K00023) Start: 09/80 End: 12/81

This project will investigate whether price controls on crude oil and natural gas have conferred on energy intensive U.S. industries an artificial comparative advantage. The research includes three types of analysis (1) a detailed description of the workings of the controls and the plans for decontrol (2) development of economic models which describe how controls affect marginal cost and supply for industries using controlled products as inputs (3) empirical work on the supply price of commodities using controlled inputs.
Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2089 FY-80: $81,992 TOTAL COST: $81,992

13.0053, REDUCTION OF ADJUSTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRADE

P. Feldman, Center for Naval Analyses, *2000 N. Beauregard St., Alexandria, Virginia* 22311 (J9K00021) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

This project is a two-part study of the reduction of adjustment costs associated with trade. The first part will use several micro-data sets, including a set of data from Pennsylvania in which TRA recipients are identified and their participation in manpower training programs noted, to study the effect of training on trade displaced workers. The second part examines how the availability of TRA payments affects layoff and recall behavior of firms.
Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2090 FY-80: $59,930 TOTAL COST: $59,930

13.0054, THE EFFECTS OF SWEDISH LABOR MARKET POLICIES ON THE STRUCTURE AND DETERMINANTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

L. Leighton, Columbia University, Center for Social Sciences, *420 W. 118th St., Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 (J9K00018) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

This study will be an empirical analysis of the structure and determinants of unemployment in Sweden using a unique micro data set which spans a six year interval. The determinants of the unemployment rate and its most basic components will be examined for sex and major age cohorts using multiple regression analyses. The research will test whether there are changes in the determinants of unemployment over this period, and whether the structure of unemployment has shifted, holding individual characteristics constant. The effects of public employment and participation in a training program on the individual's future labor market status will be examined. Finally, the structure and determinants of unemployment in Sweden will be compared with U.S. data.
Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2091 FY-80: $22,068 TOTAL COST: $22,068

13.0055, REDUCTION OF ADJUSTMENT COSTS DUE TO TRADE - A PROPOSED EVALUATION OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

A. Long, Urban Inst., *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (J9K00019) Start: 09/80 End: 10/81

The purpose of this study is to quantify the extent to which training, employment services, and alternative forms of monetary compensation reduce the duration of unemployment, wage rate decline, probability of permanent separation from the firm, and employment instability among trade-impacted workers. Using longitudinal data to be assembled from Unemployment and Trade Adjustment Assistance records from the State of Missouri, the research will address several micro-level questions. The macro-level research will use a detailed state-by-state labor-market and unemployment insurance simulation model developed at the Urban Institute.
Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research

SSIE No. GC-2092 FY-80: $93,550 TOTAL COST: $93,550

13.0056, INVESTIGATION OF ADVANCED NAVIGATION AND GUIDANCE SYSTEM CONCEPTS AND ALL-WEATHER ROTORCRAFT OPERATION

H. Upton, Bell Helicopter Textron, *Hwy. 183, P.O. Box 482, Fort Worth, Texas* 76101 (NAS2-10743) Start: 11/80 End: 11/80

OBJECTIVE: Gathering information that will be used in an "Investigation of Advanced Navigation and Guidance System Concepts and All-Weather Rotorcraft Operation." Information on flight techniques and all-weather operational problems will be gathered from various North Sea helicopter operators.

APPROACH: In-depth interviews with a representative group of individuals from agencies involved in helicoptor operations in the North Sea area regarding their requirements and recommendations. Investigators will be in the area for eleven days.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED: United Kingdom; Norway; Netherlands.
Action Officer: JS Bull
Telephone: 415-965-5425

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Admin., Ames Research Center

SSIE No. GH-19566 FY-81: Funds Unknown

13.0057, A STUDY OF ELECTORAL BEHAVIOR IN LEICESTER, 1847-1868

D.C. Moore, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (F-79-109) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

DESCRIPTION: To examine the electoral behavior in Leicester, England from 1847-1868. Specifically, to determine the effective agencies of electoral recruitment and to ask what relationships these agencies reflected, how these relationships were perpetuated, and when and why these relationships lost their political importance to other varieties of relationship.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-5952-1 FY-80:

13.0058, ACADEMICS IN POLITICS - THEIR INFLUENCE IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

T. Tsurutani, Washington State University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Administration Bldg., Room 101, Pullman, Washington* 99163 (RO-00033-79-1370) Start: 02/80 End: 06/81

DESCRIPTION: This project inquires into the role and influence of academics in policy making in contemporary America and Japan. Participation of academics in government is increasingly in evidence in both nations, but the question remains unanswered: does their involvement in decision making make any difference in the quality of government? The central focus is on academics involved in decision making at the level of policy formulations as advisors, consultants, planners, and officially mandated decision makers in foreign policy and social welfare policy institutions in the executive branch.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-6015-1 FY-80:

13.0059, ANGLO-AMERICA AND THE BRITISH LOAN OF 1946

R.B. Woods, 1160 Columbus Place, Fayetteville, AR 72701, (FB-00200-80-0634) Start: 12/80 End: 05/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-6055 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

13.0060, CLASS AND CULTURE IN BRITAIN, 1920-1970

J.E. Cronin, 2754 No. Hackett Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53211, (FB-00922-80-0025) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-6056 FY-81: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

13.0061, THE SEARCH FOR NATIONAL IDENTITY IN MEXICO, 1934-1958

H.C. Schmidt, 2205 Oak Grove, Bryan, TX 77801, (FB-20066-80-0626) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-6057 FY-81: $19,341 TOTAL COST: $19,341

13.0062, POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND GERMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1880-1910

W.D. Smith, 4602 Fringe Tree Woods, San Antonio, TX 78249, (FB-00446-80-0095) Start: 01/81 End: 07/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities

SSIE No. GZK-6058 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

13.0063, ECONOMIC DECISION MAKING AMONG THE PASTORAL NOMADIC ORMA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J. Ensminger, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 (BNS79-04273) Start: 05/79 End: 04/81

This research is focused on the constraints and incentives under which individuals make economic decisions in a pastoralist community. case study method will be used to monitor the economic activities and actual production decisions of representative households in the community. Data gathering will center on the structure of the decision process as well as on the network by which information is acquired and managed. Four different types of production decisions will be studied: the selection of migration routes and herding partners, the sale of livestock, and the allocation of labor resources. The research, in addition to adding to anthropological theory on decision making, will have implications for the understanding of success and failure among pastoralists on the individual level and of the principles at work in developing economies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. DW-411 FY-79: $7,790

13.0064, ECO-STRESS PROJECT

A. Legesse, Swarthmore College, Graduate School, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, *Swarthmore, Pennsylvania* 19081 (BNS79-08264) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

The purpose of this project is to study the role of demographic regulators in a pastoral society and show how these regulators respond to ecological stress. Previous research indicates that herding societies have internal demographic regulators that keep the population in equilibrium. Pastoral societies generally have lower population growth rates and more balanced sex ratios than agriculturalists. The research will examine specifically the relationships between the human population and the livestock population in the areas of ritual, labor requirements, cash needs, and exchange requirements, to determine if any or all of these variables serve as a regulator with implication for either the total population or the density of its components.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EA-380 FY-79: $23,149

13.0065, MARRIAGE, ECONOMICS AND FAMILIAL INTERACTION IN A K'EKCHI' INDIAN VILLAGE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

N.A. Berte, Pennsylvania State University, University Park Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *110 Sparks Bldg., University Park, Pennsylvania* 16802 (BNS79-19808) Start: 10/79 End: 03/81

This research investigates marital, economic and familial interaction patterns in a preindustrial K'ekchi' Indian village. The research tests a number of related hypotheses concerning (1) marital and residential practices, (2) the nature and kinds of economic transactions typical in this society, and (3) parent-offspring and sibling-sibling dyadic interactions within the domestic sphere, which are a test of a sociobiological paradigm suggesting that individual "strategies" on the "ultimate" level of causal theory should function to maximize "inclusive fitness".

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EE-514 FY-80: $4,818

13.0066, QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF DUTCH GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

R.S. Kirsner, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Germanic Languages, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (BNS79-23447) Start: 02/80 End: 01/82

This project applies quantitative procedures to the semantic analysis of two grammatical categories in Modern Dutch: (a) the demonstrative adjectives, and (b) those verbal constructions said to indicate 'progressive aspect'. No previous treatment of these forms accounts for the actual facts of Dutch usage. The project will test whether fresh hypotheses concerning the meaning signaled by each demonstrative and progressive can explain the form's total distribution: why it is used where it is and is not used where it is not. More generally, the project will discuss the types of meanings which languages may be expected to signal - i.e., whether certain meanings are more profitably seen as complete semantic 'building blocks' from which one computes a message, or rather as abstract hints to process other information in a particular way.

The data will be taken from (a) three linguistic corpora, including the standard Eindhoven collection (Uit den Boogaart 1975) and (b) the Principal Investigator's recordings of informant interviews and broadcasts. Statistical techniques will determine which of various lexical, syntactic, and discourse variables best correlate with the occurrence of a given form and what the strategies are which speakers employ in selecting one demonstrative or progressive over is 'competitors'. The connection between such strategies and meaning will be considered in depth.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. EH-507 FY-80: $11,830

13.0067, SOCIOBEHAVIORAL FACTORS IN ROLE DETERMINATION ACROSS CULTURES

R.H. Munroe, Claremont Colleges, Pitzer College, Undergraduate School, *Claremont, California* 91711 (BSN79-23525) Start: 01/80 End: 06/81

Previous research and theoretical formulations indicate that two distinct sex-typing processes may be differentially emphasized in societies with differing sociobehavioral features. A modeling process is hypothesized to be central for role learning in societies in which adults of both sexes are frequently present in children's environments. A direct-training process may appear as central in societies in which men and women differ sharply in their levels of contribution to subsistence. The field portion of this research was conducted in four societies with differing levels of same sex-adult availability and adult sexual division of labor.

Data collected through standardized observations and tests of 3-9 year old children and through observations and interviews of the children's parents will be analyzed to assess the relationship between the sociobehavioral features, socialization practices, child behavior, and the sex-typing of the children.

Preliminary analyses of data on three societies suggest that modeling does differentially occur as predicted. The extensive analysis and write-up of these data will result in information that will improve our understanding of sex-typing processes. A detailed knowledge of such processes will help to inform attempts to alter expectations and opportunities for persons of both sexes.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. EH-509 FY-80: $35,395

13.0068, INTERACTION OF INDIGENOUS & WESTERN MEDICINE IN GUATEMALA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

L. Greenberg, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (BNS79-24736) Start: 02/80 End: 01/82

Mayan 'medical' beliefs and practices have been interacting with cosmopolitan systems of thought and healing since the Spanish conquest. The interface between these two systems has been even more striking with the advent of interventionist policies adopted by international development agencies and nutrition research institutes. The aim of this project is to understand the interaction of cosmopolitan and indigenous curing systems from a contemporary Mayan perspective. This research project will first investigate Mam and Spanish speakers' notions of 'well-being' and 'illness' in Cajola, Guatemala; second, it will analyze how natives identify and classify illnesses; and third, it will look at how Mam Indians and Ladinos view and utilize the medical alternatives available to them. The focus of the proposed research is on the interaction of cosmopolitan and Mam medicine as cultural systems.

The research thesis is that conceptions of 'disease' or 'illness' are specific to a particular culture and are closely related to the conceptions of 'health' or 'well-being' in that culture. This is not to say that people do not recognize symptoms of the common cold, for example, but rather, that culture defines how people recognize and interpret signs, symptoms and syndromes of such ailments. These interpretations are, in turn, closely linked to the definition of appropriate treatment, that is, broadly speaking, to the 'medical system' of the culture.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. EH-549 FY-80: $8,577

13.0069, DECISION MAKING FOR DEVELOPMENT - AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

A. Hoben, Overseas Development Council, *1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (BNS79-25676) Start: 01/80 End: 02/81

The objective of this research is to examine the ways that the organization, procedures, and staffing of development agencies affect the use of information from anthropological and other area-specific social science microstudies in decision-making for development. The central thesis of the study is that examining the institutional contexts of development policy, program, and project-level decisions from an anthropological perspective can help explain the difficulty large development agencies have in using the findings of anthropologists and other field-oriented social scientists. Over the past three years extensive case materials has been gathered on the use of anthropological data in the Agency for International Development and preliminary analysis has been carried out. Supplemental data will be gathered from AID and from other Washington-based development organizations; these data will be analyzed and the results of the research will be written up as a monograph. The results of the study will make a theoretical and methodological contribution to the anthropological study of bureaucracy and public policy, will assist those responsible for implementing broadly participatory "New Directions" development to make better use of area-specific microstudies, and will help scholars make a more constructive contribution to the formulation of policies that profoundly affect the people they study.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. EH-554 FY-80: $44,954

13.0070, MALISEET-PASSAMAQUODDY INFLECTIONAL MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

D. Sherwood, Yale University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *206 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 (BNS79-26809) Start: 04/80 End: 09/81

The project will result in a grammatical study of Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, an Eastern Algonquian language spoken in northern Maine and New Brunswick, Canada. Fieldwork will be undertaken on the Maliseet reserve at Tobique, New Brunswick, and will consist of text collection and sessions of direct elicitation with Maliseet informants. The focus of research will be the analysis of Maliseet-Passamaquoddy inflectional morphology in relation to aspects of syntax. The morphological analysis will cover the grammatical categories of the language, all inflectional affixes, and the inflection of the major word classes of Maliseet-Passamaquoddy word forms. The concurrent syntactic analysis will explore the main construction types and syntactic rules of the language, and will include consideration of the role of inflection in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy syntax. The significance of the proposed research will lie in its contribution to our understanding of the syntax of Algonquian languages. The resulting description will constitute a useful resource for teachers and administrators of native language education programs currently underway in both Maliseet and Passamaquoddy communities, and for comparativists by broadening our knowledge of one of the few Eastern Algonquian languages for which competent native speakers still remain.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. EH-558 FY-80: $4,416

13.0071, SERI GRAMMAR - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

S.A. Marlett, University of California, San Diego Campus, Graduate School, *P.O. Box 109, La Jolla, California* 92037 (BNS80-01985) Start: 04/80 End: 09/81

The Seri language, spoken by approximately 450 people in northern Mexico, has been classified as a member of the Hokan stock. Despite considerable work that has been done within a structuralist framework over the past 25 years, a comprehensive treatment of the language is still lacking. This is unfortunate because much of the valuable data that have been published cannot be correctly interpreted without a knowledge of the complex morphology. In the last three years considerable progress in the understanding of the language has resulted from the reanalysis of the data within the framework of generative phonology and relational grammar. The results will be included in a dissertation which is being written at the University of California at San Diego under the direction of Margaret Langdon, a Hokan specialist, Sanford Schane, and David Perlmutter. It will include a general description of the language as well as a detailed analysis of theoretically interesting aspects of the phonology (abstractness, interaction with syntax), morphology (factors conditioning the extensive suppletive allomorphy), and syntax (nominalizations, passive, advancements, detransitivization, etc.). A detailed analysis of this language will enable us to test proposed universals and constraints on language.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. EH-564 FY-80: $2,818

13.0072, A SYNTACTIC SURVEY OF SELECTED CHINESE DIALECTS

C.N. Li, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Linguistics, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (BNS79-20944) Start: 07/80 End: 12/82

The purpose of the project is to carry out a comparative syntactic study of approximately ten Chinese dialects representing different branches of the Chinese dialect families. Data collection for the project will require six to seven months of field work in China by the two principal investigators. This project will represent the first systematic comparative study of the syntax of Chinese dialects and the first attempt to investigate the nature of word order change in Chinese from a comparative point of view. Upon completion, the project should produce (1) a general report summarizing the results of the project; (2) a book on syntactic variations among Chinese dialects; and (3) a series of articles dealing with issues concerning word order change in Chinese.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. ES-840 FY-80: $101,668

13.0073, MON-KHMER ETYMOLOGICAL LEXICON

G.F. Diffloth, University of Chicago, School of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (BNS79-26808) Start: 06/80 End: 05/82

This project consists in completing an Etymological Dictionary of the Mon-Khmer family of languages, the first ever written. This family, which spreads from Assam (Khasi), Burma (Palaung) and Yunna (Wa) in the North, to the Nicobars and Malaysia (Semai) in the south, and regions in-between (Khmer, Mon, Bahnar...), is by far the most ancient in Southeast Asia. The Dictionary is essentially finished at present; it covers 52 languages and contains over 2,000 entries with reconstructed proto-forms. What is now needed is a vocabulary from one crucial but almost unknown language, Nyah-Kur, (also called Chao Bun), spoken 150 mi. N-N-E of Bangkok. After a preliminary survey on the spot, the author has shown that Nyah-Kur was an offshoot of Old Mon, the language of the ancient kingdom of Dvaravati. Collecting this vocabulary will be crucial for reconstructing Old Mon and proving the historical relation between the Monic branch and the Aslian languages of Malaysia, a central claim of the Dictionary. Inserting these new Nyah-Kur words, editing and typing for publication takes up the rest of the grant.

About 25% of the Dictionary comes from nearly unknown languages and was recorded in the field, for the first time, by the author, over the past 13 years; this includes, besides Nyah-Kur: Lamet of Northern Laos, Bulang of Yunnan and Burma, 12 Aslian languages of Malaysia, plus a large section of his Semai Dictionary collected under a previous NSF Grant.

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SSIE No. ES-868 FY-80: $70,500

13.0074, THE KINSHIP CONTENT OF SOCIOECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS IN PREMODERN EUROPE

A. Plakans, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, School of Sciences & Humanities, Dept. of History, *Beardshear Hall, Ames, Iowa* 50010 (BNS79-26704) Start: 06/80 End: 11/83

The objective of this research is to study the kinship content in certain kinds of socioeconomic transactions in a Western European rural community in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A combination of historical sources (genealogical tables and single-year, census-type listings) will be used to generate, via appropriate computer routines, ego-centered networks of genealogical connections for all members of the community at sequential points in past time. These connections will be used as a grid on which will be superimposed the transactional information from single-year lists. The procedure will yield descriptive statistics on the extent to which kinship ties were involved in a variety of transactions, and ultimately, a more precise assessment of the significance of such ties during a "baseline" pre-industrial period.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. ES-871 FY-80: $90,687

13.0075, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL CHANGE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

S.E. Guggenheim, Johns Hopkins University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *34th & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Maryland* 21218 (BNS80-4848) Start: 05/80 End: 06/82

This research aims to explain political change in a complex society. Though Philippine political structure is said to be based on extended ties of patron-clientage, there are numerous cases where patron-client ties have given way to politics organized on principles of class or occupation. Two hypotheses will be tested using qualitative and quantitative comparative data: (1) that horizontally based political organizations can be the outcome of certain kinds of economic development and (2) that the relation between economic development and class politics will not be strictly linear but will exhibit instead an early stage during which patron-client ties strengthen before giving way to other political forms.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. ES-882 FY-80: $4,675

13.0076, TONOLOGY OF TANZANIAN BANTU

C.W. Kisseberth, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (BNS79-24523) Start: 06/80 End: 11/82

This project focuses on the study of tone in some inadequately described Bantu languages of Tanzania (including Makua, Kimatuumbi, Digo, Pare, and Chaga) Extensive linguistic data will be gathered through work with native speakers of these languages; materials for a general description of the phonology and morphology of each language will be collected, but the focal point of the study will be the way that tone works in each language. The data collected will be analyzed thoroughly and an explicit set of rules postulated to account for the predictable aspects of the phonetic tone shapes. The analyses arrived at will then be related to various issues of general phonological theory, such as the nature of the representation of tone, the abstractness of phonology, the relative 'transparency' of phonological rules, and so on.

Two languages of southeastern Tanzania will receive special attention: Makua and Kimatuumbi. Descriptive materials on these languages are particularly inadequate, and by building on our prior work in these languages and the results of the present project, we will write the first modern descriptions of these languages to include an adequate transcription and a thorough account of tone. (Indeed, Makua has not heretofore been recognized to be a tone language.)

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences
SSIE No. ES-894 FY-80: $83,121

13.0077, PROCESSES OF CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN CULTURE AND SOCIETY

J.C. Goodale, Bryn Mawr College, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania* 19010 (BNS80-04582) Start: 06/80 End: 11/82

Previous work by the principal investigator among the Tiwi of North Australia emphasized the point of view of female members of the society, in contrast to other studies which emphasized male perspectives. This project will further investigate three facets of Tiwi society brought to light in previous research. These are: 1. the processes of social and cultural change as they have involved women; 2. the meaning of kinship as a cultural code; 3. the substance and meaning of gender distinctions. The significance of understanding the relationship of key cultural assumptions concerning gender differentiation and related concepts concerning the meaning of kinship to the understanding of the dynamics of individual decision-making and related behavior is becoming well-documented for other areas of the world. However, this approach has not yet been a major focus of anthropological studies of Australian aboriginal societies. The Australian aboriginal data are critically significant to our understanding of human variation across cultures. The major methodological approaches include the collection of detailed life histories, informal interviews of male and female members of Tiwi society, observation of daily and ritual behavior and formal surveys testing the range and variation of shared cultural values and codes.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
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SSIE No. ES-904 FY-80: $55,421

13.0078, CONFERENCE - THERAPY AND SOCIETY IN AFRICA - CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, JUNE 23-26, 1980

K. Prewitt, Social Science Research Council, *605 3rd Ave., New York, New York* 10016 (BNS80-04418) Start: 05/80 End: 01/81

The conference is part of a project on therapy and society in Africa which is designed to stimulate the integrated study of health, illness, and therapy from a perspective which takes into account the lay person's view, the biological context, and the structure of therapeutic institutions. The conference seeks to counteract the tendency of much of the literature to pose a dichotomy between modern and traditional medicine by focusing on the coexistence through time of multiple therapies, conceptions of health and illness, theories of disease, and entire therapeutic systems. It also aims to offset the emphasis of past research on disease and illness by extending the focus of inquiry to include normative health systems. The conference addresses two sets of issues: first, the implications of pluralism in African therapeutic systems for understanding the organization, content, and development of African medical systems; and second, relationships of changing disease patterns both to the therapeutic systems and to social and economic changes more generally.

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for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. ES-911 FY-80: $32,746

13.0079, URBANISM AND STATE SOCIETY IN NORTH AFRICA

C.L. Redman, State University of New York, Binghamton Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Vestal Parkway, Binghamton, New York* 13901 (BNS80-02289) Start: 05/80 End: 10/81

This study represents the second phase of an interdisciplinary investigation into the formation and subsequent development of urban and state society in medieval northern Morocco. Utilizing historic records and extant archeological information, we have formulated a model explaining state and urban formation to be tested by our archeological investigations. The growth of cities in this region was strongly influenced by the existence of Islam as a state religion, the routing of the trans-Saharan gold trade, and the persistence of tribal organization in the hinterlands. These factors gave rise to two basic urban forms: inland dynastic capitals and coastal entrepots. Their continued stability or subsequent transformation into new urban forms was contingent on the changing character of their affiliation with state authority and integration with the rural economy.

Four seasons of archeological, documentary, and ethnographic research have already focused on the medieval site of Osar es-Seghir, providing a firm interpretive and methodological basis for the proposed investigations. This grant will support two six-month seasons of excavations and allied studies allowing the expansion of our project from a single site to a regional level. Research will focus at two extremely promising sites, Al Basra and Badis, with soundings and surface investigations conducted at six other important sites that encompass the range of urban forms posited here. At each site, interpretive analyses will monitor changing population size, relative diversity of economic activities, integration of groups within the settlement, and ties the settlement maintained with other urban centers.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. ES-916 FY-80: $70,944

13.0080, THE SCALE OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT - RISKS & REWARDS - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

E.E. Rodenburg, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (BNS80-01030) Start: 06/80 End: 01/82

This study will assess the socio-cultural costs and benefits of different scales of tourism enterprises dominating the economies of three different communities in Bali, Indonesia. It will provide, for decision makers, previously unavailable comparative data with which to minimize the costs and maximize the benefits of economic development and increasing culture contact. Scale-dependent variation in the impacts of tourism development is to be expected, yet it has not been systematically investigated. The important factors in this variation are: the structure provided by enterprises of different scales for tourist-host interaction, the different kinds of tourists patronizing different scales of enterprise, and the degree of local control over development. This socio-cultural impact assessment will make an important contribution to: the literature of development, our understanding of the response to individuals to the scale of institutions and our understanding of cross-cultural communication.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences

SSIE No. ES-921 FY-80: $3,460

13.0081, THE ECONOMICS OF SERFDOM

C. Dahlman, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Economics, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (SES79-14242) Start: 01/80 End: 06/81

This research seeks to develop a new and more consistent theory of serfdom as an economic institution. Since serfdom was a binding relationship on both parties, landlord and tenant, for life, it is important to investigate the conditions under which such a contract would be efficient.

It is suggested that serfdom combines the following features conducive to economic efficiency: a method of sharing the risk of income variations between landlord and tenant, an institutional arrangement whereby the landlord dealt with the problems of moral hazard arising from his specialized function as an income insurance provider, and an arrangement for the division of Ricardian rents emerging during population expansions. It also is hypothesized that the transfer of ownership of the land from lord to tenant and the changing legal interpretation of this over time is explicable in terms of economic efficiency.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EF-458 FY-80: $19,580

13.0082, THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD - THE CASE OF THE CURIE CIRCLE

S. Weart, American Inst. of Physics Inc., *335 E. 45th St., New York, New York* 10017 (SES79-25007) Start: 05/80 End: 10/81

French physics around 1900 provides an unusually clear example of the influence of a social system on the performance of scientific work. The social system was the national educational bureaucracy in which physicists spent most of their lives; the scientific work included both remarkable results and missed opportunities in fields like radioactivity and atomic physics. Dr. Weart is studying the ways in which the particular character of the French educational system pressed a particular scientific methodology on students and professors. There is now fairly general agreement that French physicists tended, more than the British for example, to be "Positivistic". Dr. Weart will look into just what the "positivism" of the French scientists entailed and the specific educational circumstances that could have nurtured such a way of thought. His main subjects for the study will be about 20 senior professors and about 30 scientists who are contempories of Pierre and Marie Curie. He calls this group the Curie circle. The professors' thought which held to a single, fairly narrow approach to scientific work will be examined, as this is the tradition of scientific method to which the Curie circle was exposed. Supplementary research in Britain will give a comparison - a different educational system, a different scientific methodology.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,

Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EH-906 FY-80: $18,982

13.0083, ANALYSIS OF AN EXCHANGE-RATE UNION - THE EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

R.G. Marston, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *1737 Cambridge St., Room 403, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-06414) Start: 07/80 End: 12/82

This study analyzes the European Monetary System, the exchange-rate union established by eight European countries in January 1979, to determine its impact on member countries of the union and the United States. The study provides a framework for examining the effects of this exchange-rate union on financial behavior, and evaluates to what extent this union will help in modifying the impact of economic disturbances.

The investigation of behavior in the EMS proceeds along two lines. First, an analytical model is specified consisting of equations for two member countries and the United States. The model is designed to reflect the most important financial relationships between the countries so that it can be used to examine alternative intervention rules and monetary policies. The financial equations are combined with wage and price equations for a stochastic analysis of the effects of economic disturbances. Secondly, the study provides an empirical analysis of the EMS consisting of two parts: an investigation of financial behavior in member countries, including specific tests of alternative theories of exchange rate determination, and simulation analyses of exchange rate and price behavior.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. ES-812 FY-80: $47,277

13.0084, SCALE ECONOMIES, PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

P.R. Krugman, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *1737 Cambridge St., Room 403, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-06225) Start: 07/80 End: 12/82

At present, there are two kinds of trade theory: a rigorously formalized standard theory, and a variety of informal "new theories" which are widely felt to be more useful in empirical analysis. This research helps integrate the "new theories" into mainstream international economics by developing rigorous and empirically testable models.

The core of the research is the development and testing of an approach to trade based on scale economies, product differentiation, and imperfect competition. The work builds on earlier theoretical work, and is in four parts: (1) A revision of the theoretical structure to allow a more realistic treatment of product differentiation; (2) Integration of the theory with a factor proportions model; (3) A survey of direct evidence on scale economies and product differentiation in trade; (4) Econometric testing of the theoretical models.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. ES-816 FY-80: $67,001

13.0085, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET UNIFIED SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

G.J. Demko, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Geography, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (SES80-04731) Start: 06/80 End: 11/82

In response to perceived problems of an unbalanced and geographically unintegrated urban settlement network, Soviet planners have developed a "General Program for the Distribution of Settlement in the USSR". The program will accelerate urban development in the eastern regions, restrain growth of large cities, promote growth of small and medium-sized towns and generally create more equal economic, social, and cultural opportunities interregionally and between rural and urban populations. The proposed research focuses on: (1) the identification of the goals associated with the planned, integrated settlement systems; (2) identification and analysis of the major strategies and policies employed to achieve the normative goals; (3) evaluation of the effectiveness of these strategies and policies, particularly in the period 1970 to 1979.

Evaluation will involve analysis of national and regional settlement system trends from 1970-1979, compared to 1959-70, through measures of rank-size, concentration and dispersion, and connectivity. Path analysis and lagged regression will be employed to evaluate the effectiveness of specific policies. The results should significantly increase understanding of the capability of the USSR to manage urban processes. The evaluation of individual urban policies will be useful to planners in developed and developing countries attempting regulation of settlement systems.

This research is being done in collaboration with Professor Roland J. Fuchs at the University of Hawaii.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. ES-821 FY-80: $36,615

13.0086, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET UNIFIED SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

R.J. Fuchs, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography, *2444 Dole St., Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (SES80-02586) Start: 06/80 End: 11/82

In response to perceived problems of an unbalanced and geographically unintegrated urban settlement network, Soviet planners have developed a "General Program for the Distribution of Settlement in the USSR". The program will accelerate urban development in the eastern regions, restrain growth of large cities, promote growth of small and medium-sized towns and generally create more equal economic, social, and cultural opportunities interregionally and between rural and urban populations. The proposed research focuses on: (1) the identification of the goals associated with the planned, integrated settlement systems; (2) identification and analysis of the major strategies and policies employed to achieve the normative goals; (3) evaluation of the effectiveness of these strategies and policies, particularly in the period 1970 to 1979.

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This research is being done in collaboration with Professor George J. Demko at Ohio State University.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. ES-823 FY-80: $36,102

13.0087, TRANSMISSION OF MACROECONOMIC SHOCKS BETWEEN ECONOMIES

J.D. Richardson, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Economics, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (SES80-00273) Start: 06/80 End: 11/82

This research has two aims: (1) to construct and analyze a number of indicative, nuclear models of international exchange between two economies that are characterized by sequential "temporary equilibria", each consistent with economically and institutionally constrained optimization, yet each simultaneously consistent with failure of some markets to clear; and (2) to highlight the untraditional implications of these models for international macroeconomic problems and policies, in both qualitative and quantitative fashion.

The focus of the research is on transmission of various macroeconomic shocks between economies and on their implications for the current account, capital account, and exchange rate. The models build on an elementary one-period prototype that assumes for each country one nontradeable input, one tradeable output, and one tradeable financial asset. Incorporated either separately or in tandem are: explicit future periods for which agents plan and form expectations; multiple financial assets and stocks of physical productive capital; exchange-rate, bond-price, wage, and price dynamics; and an intermediate tradeable input.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. ES-826 FY-80: $78,454

13.0088, A HISTORY OF HIGH-PRESSURE COAL HYDROGENATION IN GERMANY - 1910-1945

A.N. Stranges, Texas A & M University, College Station Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept: of History, *College Station, Texas* 77843 (SES79-26748) Start: 06/80 End: 11/82

Dr. Stranges will study how Germany, a country almost entirely dependent on imported natural petroleum for its liquid fuel requirments, called on science and technology to make it independent of natural petroleum. German scientists early in the twentieth century took coal, a substance of which they had a natural abundance, and from it synthesized petroleum, a product of which Germany had none. Of the several processes used to convert coal into petroleum, high pressure coal hydrogenation was the most highly developed. Its history falls into two broad periods: the work of Friedrich Bergius (1884-1949), the inventor of high pressure coal hydrogenation, in the period 1910-1924, and the commercial development of Bergius's process by German industrialists in the 1920s and 1930s. Dr. Stranges will examine the historical development of high pressure coal hydrogenation in these two periods. Before the rise of its synthetic petroleum industry in the mid-thirties, Germany faced a situation where her shortage of liquid fuel seriously threatened her economic and social well-being. Such a situation seems about to repeat itself in the United States today. Current interest in synthetic petroleum production is probably at an all-time high; the subject dominates all discussion on energy. But the United States' desire for self-sufficiency in energy has a historical precedence in Germany in the 1930s. That country sought through high pressure coal hydrogenation to become independent of natural petroleum. The history of the German synthetic petroleum industry has yet to be be written. It is a timely topic, well worth investigating at this time.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. ES-829 FY-80: $17,200

13.0089, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLICY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

B. Boxer, Rutgers the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick Campus, Cook College, Dept. of Human Ecology & Social Sciences, *New Brunswick, New Jersey* 08903 (SES80-07573) Start: 06/80 End: 05/82

This research will investigate the scientific and technological dimensions of China's environmental protection program in relation to the development of its environmental policy in two regions of the country. It will examine: (1) the cultural, ideological, and economic determinants of China's approach to environmental protection, (2) problems in the institutionalization of China's environmental program, and (3) factors governing the design and application of environmental research to specific control problems.

The research will contribute to understanding of the comparative dimensions of environmental research and policy making. It will also serve to: (1) evaluate the Chinese experience in using indigenous resource, energy, and material conserving technologies in the context of the countries current modernization drive; and (2) assess the relevance of this experience to developing countries environmental protection and energy conservation needs.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EZ-401 FY-80: $50,000

13.0090, EVALUATING COMPETING ASSET-MARKET EXCHANGE RATE MODELS

J.A. Frankel, University of California, Berkeley Campus, Inst. of Business & Economic Research, Dept. of Economics, *301 Stephens Hall, Berkeley, California* 94720 (SES80-07162) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

A framework is developed for evaluating competing theories of exchange rate determination within the "asset-market view." A taxonomy is suggested, in which the most important distinction is between those models in which domestic and foreign bonds are imperfect substitutes (the portfolio balance approach) and those in which they are perfect substitutes (the monetary approach). The assumption of perfect substitutability is tested for regressing actual exchange rate changes against the relative supplies of domestic and foreign assets. A model synthesizing the portfolio-balance and monetary approaches in constructed. The competing models are tested within a common framework by regressing the exhange rate against five variables; relative money supplies, relative real income, the interest differential, the expected inflation differential and relative bond supplies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EZ-404 FY-80: $30,050

13.0091, APPLICATIONS OF GAME THEORY TO THE STUDY OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

B.N. Grofman, University of California, Irvine Campus, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Politics Society & Social Issues, *Irvine, California* 92664 (SES80-07915) Start: 07/80 End: 12/82

This grant supports collaborative work of a political scientist and mathematician on applications of game theory to two types of political processes.

The first area is that of coalition formation. The project seeks to formally integrate Grofman's discrete-time sequential models with Owen's continuous-time gravitational model of coalition dynamics. This mergence permits a more complete treatment of the conditions under which coalitions form, the size and configuration of coalition partners, as well as the conditions under which coalitions should dissolve. The resulting models of coalition processes are tested through analysis of more than one hundred parlimentary coalitions in twelve European countries.

The second area of application concerns extensions of the Condorseet jury theorem to the general problem of group decision making. This analysis includes development of procedures to approximate the optimal decisions rule with merely ordinal rankings of competence, extension of the theorem to choices among multiple alternatives (as in simple plurality voting), and exploration of the types of errors that occur from permitting changes in initial model assumptions.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EZ-412 FY-80: $31,301

13.0092, POLITICAL ECONOMY OF MONETARY POLICY IN WESTERN EUROPE

D.R. Hodgman, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (SES80-08050) Start: 05/80 End: 10/81

This project is a comparative international study of the political economy of monetary policy in four European countries: France, Italy, The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. The study seeks to deepen our understanding of the complex of forces that determines monetary policy by investigating the central bank decision-making process and the forces that influence it. These include the goals of monetary policy, the techniques of monetary management, the influence of government, the extent and manner of influence by domestic socio-political forces and the role of international considerations. Methods of investigation include detailed case-studies of policy episodes, systematic interviewing of participants and representatives of interest groups, and econometric estimation of central bank policy reaction functions.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science
SSIE No. EZ-428 FY-80: $26,566

13.0093, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE - THE RESPONSE OF THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY TO SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

M.F. Mazzaoui, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (SES80-09535) Start: 07/80 End: 02/82

Professor Mazaoui will attempt to assess the interaction between social, cultural and economic trends and the changing technology of woolen manufacture in Renaissance Italy. The study will focus on the introduction of cost-saving innovations in loom construction and in dyeing techniques between 1300 and 1600. A major modification in the design of the loom occurred with the adoption of interchangeable loom reeds that permitted the unlimited output of standardized lengths of cloth, with consequent economies of scale in production and marketing. Experimentation with new and cheaper dyestuffs affected the range of choice and the price scale of dyed fabrics. An examination of the extant technical manuals suggests that the dyeing industry was highly sensitive to shifts in the color preferences of consumers, that were, in turn, traceable to the prevailing canons of taste and the aesthetic values of contemporary society. This study promises to provide a detailed case study of the way major industries modify their technologies to accommodate changes, economic, social and cultural, which occur in the society in which they operate.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EZ-435 FY-80: $9,688

13.0094, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF THE "MIXED" ECONOMY

E. Durbin, New York University, Graduate School of Public Admin., Dept. of Economics, *100 Washington Sq. E., New York, New York* 10003 (SES80-12666) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

Dr. Durbin is tracing the origins and development of the theory of the "mixed" economy from the 1930's until it became the official economic policy in Great Britain after World War II. In particular, she will assess the contributions of four young economists: Colin Clark, Hugh Gaitskell, Evan Durbin and James Meade. The study is intended to add to the knowledge of the history of economics in three ways. (1) It will analyze the reactions of socialists to Keynes' ideas in The General Theory, and the introduction of those ideas to Labor Party policy; (2) It will explore the early contributions of British socialist economists to the theory of socialist economics; and (3) It will show how Marshall's theory of value and Keynes' theory of employment were adopted to provide a rationale for the "mixed" economy from a socialist perspective. The research is also designed to analyze systematically two aspects of the philosophy of economics: (1) The relation between economic theory and economic policy making; and (2) The methodology of economics as one of the social sciences.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Science

SSIE No. EZ-437 FY-80: $44,992

13.0095, DEVELOPMENT OF COLLABORATIVE UNITED STATES-JAPAN SOCIO-BEHAVIORAL DISASTER RESEARCH

E.L. Quarantelli, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (PFR80-09036) Start: 06/80 End: 11/81

This project builds on the fact that extensive research has been conducted in both the United States and Japan on preparations for, responses to and recovery from earthquakes and other types of disasters. It is determining what comparable work has been done in the two countries and the possibility for collaborative socio-behavioral disaster studies. Specifically, the study is: (1) examining relevant socio-behavioral disaster studies and producing an inventory of the empirical work in both countries; (2) organizing a conference in Japan between leading Japanese disaster researchers and a few American researchers in order to reach some understanding about possible joint and common studies that might be undertaken; and (3) recommending a program of research priorities as well as alternative structural strategies and institutional arrangements for collaborative work.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Engineering & Applied Science, Div. of
Problem Focused Research

SSIE No. EZ-446 FY-80: $20,650

13.0096, AGGRESSION RESEARCH - INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF ETHICAL ISSUES AND RESEARCHERS

B.S. Eichelman, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Wisconsin Psychiatric Research Inst., *1300 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (OSS80-06554) Start: 01/80 End: 06/83

The new Ethics Committee of the International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA) plans several activities to examine ethical issues and develop guidelines for the Society regarding research in aggression. Through a workshop at the 1980 biennial meeting of the Society, material will be developed that will become the basis for a broad survey of members. The survey questionnaire will enable committee members to gather information from the ISRA membership regarding the ethical underpinnings and monitoring of their research. In this way the committee can increase the awareness of researchers in aggression of the ethical aspects and implications of their work and educate members of the ISRA concerning basic ethical principles and codes. From the results and analysis of the questionnaire, the committee will generate an annotated Statement of Principles for Aggression Research. The Statement and other information will be widely distributed to members, and following amendment and adoption, to other national associations. Also the committee will seek publication of the findings generated by the project within broadly read scientific periodicals.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Science Education, Office of Science &
Society

SSIE No. EZ-678 FY-80: $35,500

13.0097, A BI-NATIONAL (U.S.-INDIA) CONFERENCE ON THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF RARE EARTH MATERIALS

W.E. Wallance, University of Pittsburgh, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Chemistry, *4200 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15260 (INT79-23263) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

This grant enables highly qualified U.S. scientists to participate in a conference devoted to the science and technology of rare earth materials. The conference, being held in India, was recommended by the U.S.-India Subcommission on Science and Technology held in New Delhi in November 1978.

Indian scientists have been actively researching their country's large deposits of rare earth minerals which are of special importance in terms of resource conservation and utilization, and the design of highly efficient electromechanical devices. The conference will enable them to share their scientific and technical expertise with leading scientists from the U.S. As a result, U.S.-India collaborative research with rare earth materials should assume significant worldwide dimensions in the 1980's.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs

SSIE No. GSN-3431 FY-80: $33,580

13.0098, OPTIMIZATION OF ENERGY USE FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

G. Ward, Colorado State University, School of Agricultural Sciences, Dept. of Animal Sciences, *Fort Collins, Colorado* 80523 (INT79-18660) Start: 07/80 End: 12/83

The objective of this collaborative research with Professor N. Todorov of the Agricultural University in Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, is to modify and use mathematical models to integrate the results of a variety of research programs at the Colorado State University and in Bulgaria into a system for analysis of alternative uses for crop residues and agricultural wastes. A number of mechanical, chemical and enzymatic methods to improve nutritive value of biomass will be evaluated and the cost effectiveness and net energy efficiency for field use will be determined. The analysis of research data from Colorado State University and Bulgaria will determine the most advantageous alternative uses of wastes for feed, fertilizer and fuel.

This cooperative research is being performed under the NSF-Bulgarian program.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs

SSIE No. GSN-3478 FY-80: $65,810

13.0099, MULTINATIONAL FIRMS AND HOST-COUNTRY TECHNOLOGY

I.B. Kravis, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., Dept. of Economics, *261 Madison Ave., New York, New York* 10016 (PRA80-17543) Start: 05/80 End: 11/81

This project is part of a continuing grant to examine the relationships between U.S. foreign direct investment, U.S. trade, and technological capabilities of host-countries. The objective of Phase II of the project is to study the determinants of foreign direct investment by American multinational corporations and the effects of that investment on U.S. trade and host-country technology. The objective will be accomplished in three steps. First, an analysis will be made of changes in U.S. foreign direct investment world-wide, over time, in order to: (a) compare firms' activities in licensing, exports, and foreign direct investment; and (b) examine how foreign direct investment affects the competitiveness of U.S. industries. Second, an analysis of three industries (chemicals, automobiles, and one additional, unspecified industry) will be conducted to determine types of firms most heavily involved in overseas production; types of production transferred abroad by country and date; and the effect of U.S. affiliates on host-countries' production and trade. Third, for Canada and Sweden, an analysis will be made of takeovers by U.S. firms and the effects of U.S. ownership on host-country firms and industries.

This project will provide information useful in addressing a number of policy questions: information such as the types of industries faced with import competition; the effects of foreign direct investment on domestic production and exports; the impact of extraterritorial control of U.S. affiliates abroad; the effects of international technology transfer on U.S. competitiveness; and the role of foreign governments' trade policies on the competitiveness of U.S. products.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis
SSIE No. EZ-599 FY-80: $84,580

13.0100, PUBLIC CRYPTOGRAPHY STUDY GROUP

J.W. Peltason, American Council on Education, *1 Dupont Cir. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (CDP80-06675 A01) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

The American Council on Education has convened a study group under NSF Grant No. CDP-8006675 to determine procedures which might be adopted to protect national security and academic freedom concerns in connection with the pursuit and publication of cryptography research.

Following two meetings of the study group, the latter has concluded that the nature of the tasks will require at least one more meeting than originally proposed, several subcommittee meetings, and a large effort to prepare and publish a final report. The latter, to be presented to the American Council on Education, is to be completed by the end of 1980.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Office of Planning & Resources Management, Div. of Strategic Planning & Analysis
SSIE No. EJ-262-1 FY-80: $44,958

13.0101, FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INDIAN STUDIES

E.C. Dimock, American Inst. of Indian Studies, *1130 E. 59th St., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (006139) Start: 03/78 End: 06/81

Fellowship program to support the training of area specialists in India. Disciplines include broad expanse of social sciences and the humanities.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants
SSIE No. GTA-101-2 FY-80: $820,000

13.0102, CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS

J. Elder, University of Wisconsin, 750 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, (FC90377000 #2) Start: 01/79 End: 01/81

Preparation of documentary films on contemporary Indian values.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants
SSIE No. GTA-110-1 FY-80: $138,220

13.0103, THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND/OR DEPUTY COMMISSIONER IN INDIA 1930-1980

E. Eames, City University of New York, Bernard Baruch College, School of Liberal Arts & Sci., Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, *17 Lexington Ave., New York, New York* 10010 (TX003811) Start: 08/80 End: 08/81

An exploration of the changing dimension of the role of the District Magistrate and/or Deputy Commissioner in India will focus on British and Indian officials who served in the Indian Civil Service during 1930-1949. Their contemporary counterparts will be interviewed to determine what changes have taken place in their role during the intervening period.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants
SSIE No. GTA-111 FY-80: $19,500

13.0104, WOMEN AND RICE CULTIVATION

J. Mencher, City University of New York, Lehman College, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Bronx, New York* 10468 (00606800) Start: 06/80 End: 06/81

Anthropological examination of the traditional roles played by women in rice production.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants
SSIE No. GTA-112 FY-80: $63,233

13.0105, CENTER FOR ART AND ARCHEOLOGY AT BENARES

G. Possehl, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, (00626400) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

Operations of research facility serving scholars of ancient and modern India. Contains photographic archives of art collections and the temples and monuments of India which are extended continually.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants
SSIE No. GTA-113 FY-80: $221,975

13.0106, TURKISH INFLUENCE STRUCTURE

R. Bianchi, 5408 North Elston Avenue, Chicago, IL 60630, (1722-020180) Start: 06/80 End: 10/80

Project represents brief attempt to examine underlying socioeconomic and political trends in Turkey to sharpen our understanding of recent changes in Turkish influence structure. Study will resort primarily to existing scholarly literature which is to be examined critically and also introduce newly available primary source material where feasible.

Action Officer: E Willenz
Telephone: 632-2225

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-937 FY-80: $8,400 TOTAL COST: $8,400

13.0107, CUBA IN THE 1980S

J. Dominguez, Harvard University, Holyoke Center Room 458, 1350 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, (1722-020202) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

This project seeks to facilitate thinking about Cuba affairs in the medium term. It is comprised of four individual research papers: 1) "Policy Objectives and Options under a Leverage Strategy Toward Cuba," by Edward Gonzalez, UCLA; 2) "Cuban Foreign Policy Toward the Third World in the 1980s," by William Leo Grande, American Univ.; 3) "The Cuban Economy: Problems and Prospects in the First Half of

the 1980s," by Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Pittsburgh Univ.; and 4) "The Politics of the Cuban Revolution in the Early 1980s," by Jorge Dominguez, Harvard Univ.
Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-938 FY-80: $7,372 TOTAL COST: $7,372

13.0108, OFFICIAL SOVIET LITERATURE

M. Friedberg, 3001 Meadowbrook Court, Champaign, IL 61820, (1722-020203) Start: 07/80 End: 12/80

This study will summarize in some 40-50 pages the most important social, ethical and political issues discussed in official post-Stalin Soviet Russian literature, particularly during the last five to seven years. It is this group of writers that has provided the bulk of the USSR's population with spiritual sustenance, social guidance and esthetic gratification and given Western scholars and policy markers some notion of the values being imparted to the Soviet population. This body of literature also offers some clues to the psychological climate within the USSR among those strata of the population that are not potential emigres and political dissidents.
Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-939 FY-80: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

13.0109, STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS COUNTRY REPORTS

J.I. DeNeufville, University of California, Berkeley Campus, Inst. of Urban & Regional Development, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (1722-020209) Start: 08/80 End: 12/80

The purpose of the study is to provide improved guidelines to foreign service posts for the preparation in a systematic way of the economic and social rights sections of the country reports.
Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-940 FY-80: $7,000 TOTAL COST: $7,000

13.0110, STUDY ON BELIZE

E.A. Jamison, 4418 Stanford Street, Chevy Chase, MD 20015, (1722-020212) Start: 08/80 End: 12/80

An examination of the development of the U.K.-Guatemalan dispute over implementation on the 1859 treaty defining the boundaries of Belize, with recommendations for U.S. policy.
Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research
SSIE No. GI-941 FY-80: $4,000 TOTAL COST: $4,000

13.0111, P.L. 95-426 - PRESIDENTIAL REPORT

J. Birch, 4205 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, MD 20015, (1751-000388) Start: 09/80 End: 01/81

Pursuant to Public Law 95-426 this project calls for preparation of a report and recommendations with respect to the continuation of existing bilateral and multilateral activities and agreements primarily involving science and technology.
Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-935 FY-80: $18,000 TOTAL COST: $18,000

13.0112, POPULATION RESEARCH IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

T. Gikas, National Academy of Sciences, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (1751-000370) Start: 08/80 End: 03/81

A one-day workshop designed to stimulate information sharing and open discussion. The prepared papers are on the status of research possibilities and problems in several types of population research including biomedical (reproductive biology and contraceptive technology), demographic estimation, family planning service delivery, family formation, and the nature and effectiveness of population policies.
Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Oceans & Internat. Environ. & Scientific Affairs
SSIE No. GI-936 FY-80: $21,700 TOTAL COST: $21,700

13.0113, THE INCIDENCE OF OFFSET REQUIREMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

R. Ruffin, University of Houston, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston, Texas* 77004 (IA-216) Start: 09/80 End: 10/80

An increasingly noted but not well understood element of world trade is the growth of demands by governments that their purchases of foreign goods be "offset" by reciprocal purchases of goods, sales of technical know-how, or direct foreign investments which might not otherwise have taken place. This project is an analysis of the incidences, costs, and benefits of such "offset requirements," both on the country whose government imposes such requirements and on the country whose exporters face them. The investigator will develop analytical models competent to analyze the major issues which have arisen in this area.

The overall question which this project will analyze is under what conditions offset requirements represent a form of "beggar-thy-neighbor" policy by which one country either turns the terms of trade against another country, or stimulates domestic employment at the expense of employment abroad.
Action Officer: JR Karlik
Telephone: 202-566-5828

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Office of International Economic Analysis
SSIE No. FF-652 FY-80: $6,574

13.0114, FEASIBILITY STUDY OF COMBINED MODELING WORLDWIDE ENERGY SUPPLIES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unknown, Ketron Inc., *1700 N. Moore St., Arlington, Virginia* 22209 (IA-260) Start: 00/80 End:

To establish the technical feasibility of and preliminary design basis for a modeling system representing long-term energy supplies and economic growth on a worldwide basis. In particular, such a system should focus on the effects of energy supplies and prices on long-term levels of national and international economic activity, as well as on the effects of general economic activity on long-term energy demands.
Action Officer: JR Karlik
Telephone: 202-566-5828

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Office of International Economic Analysis
SSIE No. FF-653 FY-80: $29,899

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INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH (IC/FAR)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Working Definition

The IC/FAR is interested in U.S. Government foreign affairs external research activities. What follows defines key terms and suggests what is to be included and what excluded by participating agencies.

External research activities to be reported* in accordance with section VI. B. of the *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs* is defined below in terms of (1) subject matter, (2) research approaches and methods, (3) type of activity, and (4) cost.

1. Subject Matter

From a U.S. perspective, foreign affairs includes a wide range of political, social, cultural, psychological, military, economic, scientific, technological, and other subject areas. Furthermore, U.S. domestic affairs are increasingly linked with matters foreign or international. A foreign affairs research activity, therefore, is one that focuses, in part or entirely, on recent, contemporary, or future:

- Attributes, ideas, or behavior of non-U.S. individuals, groups, societies, or nations, to include studies of discrete areas or peoples, multinational and crossnational studies, and also historical studies with application to the contemporary scene; or on
- Relations between and among nations, including the United States; or relations between and among individuals or groups located in different nations, including the United States; or on
- Ways in which U.S. individuals, groups, ideas, attributes, or affairs are influenced by or influence: affairs in other nations, relations between or among nations, the position or behavior of the United States in international affairs.

Exclude:

a. All natural (e.g., astronomical, biological, etc.) or technological (e.g., nuclear fusion) studies in which a cultural, economic, political, management or other social dimension, cause, or setting is not also under investigation.

b. All studies of U.S. affairs in which a foreign or international dimension, cause, setting, or ramification is not also under investigation.

2. Research Approaches and Methods

Foreign affairs research uses the approaches and methods of one or more of the basic or applied social, behavioral, or policy sciences, and/or the humanities.

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All types of research (i.e., pure, exploratory, basic, applied, developmental, evaluative, policy, etc.) when foreign affairs is the subject matter.	a. Evaluation studies of an agency program that are intended only for use by the sponsoring agency.
b. Methodological studies which use foreign affairs data, concepts, or theory to test or develop methods or techniques.	
c. Studies of the U.S. policymaking process when the policy area includes a foreign or international dimension.	

3. Type of Activity

External research encompasses all research programs, projects, or other activities sponsored by the U.S. Government but performed by non-Government employees (in the United States or overseas).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. Direct contracts and grants.	a. In-house research performed solely by U.S. Government employees (including temporary or intermittent—but not contract—experts or consultants) whether in the sponsoring or recipient agency.
b. Interagency transfers and intergovernmental loans used to make contract or grant awards to nongovernmental research performers.	b. Programs in which the research is incidental to accomplishment of an educational, training, or cultural exchange or similar objective, such as grants awarded under the Fulbright-Hays program and the National Defense Education Act.
c. Arrangements for the external preparation of data, analyses, studies, reports, conferences, symposia, or data and documentation collections, services, and systems that support researchers.	c. Activities of agency personnel involved in managing or administering external research activities.
	d. Research supported solely by private institutions; state, local, or foreign government; or units of the U.S. Government's legislative and judicial branches.

4. Cost

The total amount obligated for a project by a sponsoring agency (or agencies if jointly funded).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All foreign affairs research activities costing $1,000 or more.	a. Activities costing less than $1,000 unless the reporting agency believes it important to share information with other agencies.

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*In cases of collaborative programs and projects involving two or more agencies, the agency which actually signs contract or grant agreements should assume the reporting responsibility.

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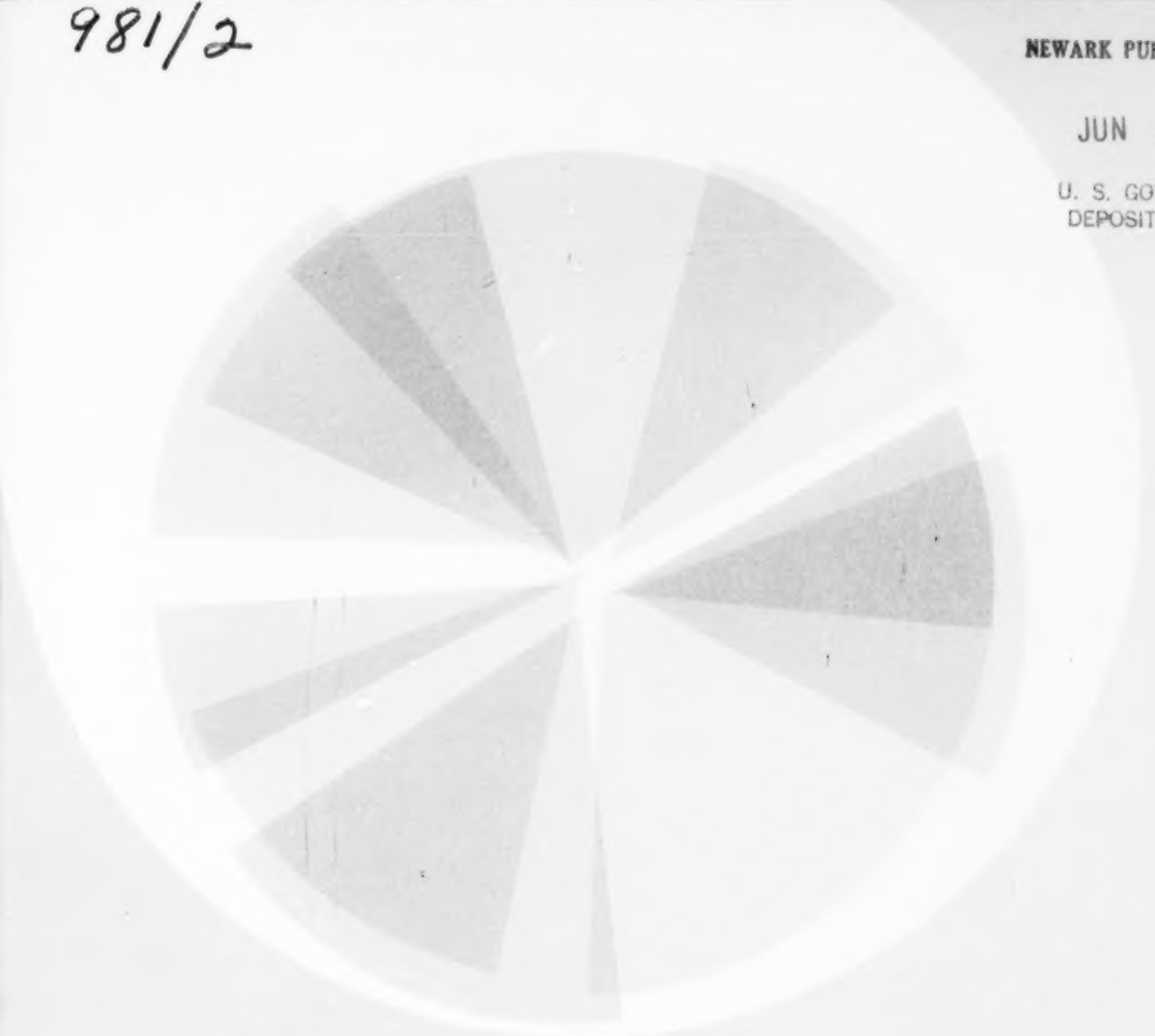


GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

June 1981

OFFICE OF LONG RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S1.101/10:

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

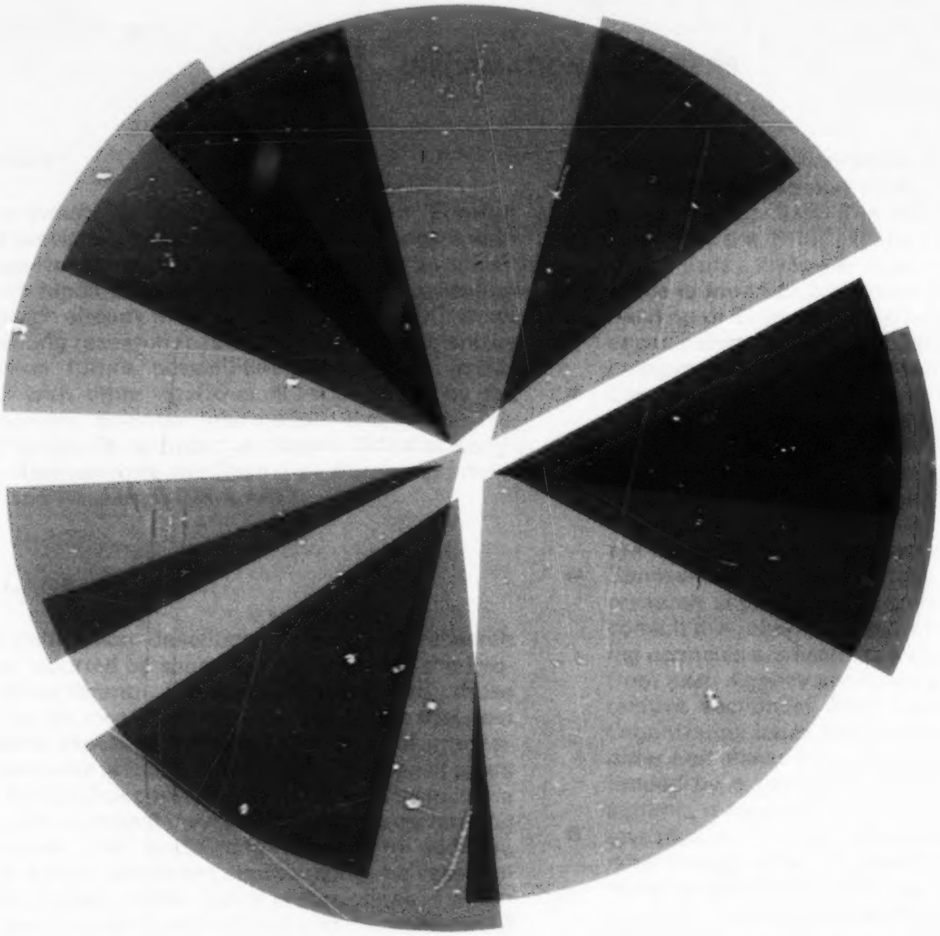
The Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (LAR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Plan, commission, and conduct research on the forces and factors likely to affect major areas of U.S. foreign policy concern in the years ahead;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal Agencies.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, LAR manages several programs and activities that involve, or may be of interest to, research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Collaboration with other Agencies on research projects in order to enhance the utility, availability, and quality of the products of State-sponsored foreign affairs research. To encourage broader collaboration among other Agencies, LAR produces this quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs.*
- A small program for the in-house production of long-range assessments.

For additional information about the Department of State's Commissioned Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.



GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8943

Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Revised June 1981

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Washington, D.C. 20402

INFORMATION FOR USERS

PURPOSE

Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs provides government research managers with the opportunity to increase the utility of available research funds by avoiding unintentional duplication of research already in progress, by being cognizant of forthcoming research results of direct interest, and by identifying future possibilities for projects jointly funded with other agencies. It is prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) for the Department of State's Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR/LAR).*

COVERAGE

This publication describes the external research projects reported by sponsoring Agencies of the Federal Government. Projects included are those supported by research contracts and grants that deal with some aspect of a foreign society or of international relations (a fuller definition of the scope appears on the inside back cover). Project citations include the project title, principal investigator's name, performing organization, and supporting agency. In addition, there is a brief statement summarizing the research problem, subject matter, fields or disciplines to which the project is importantly related, and the purpose the funding agency expects the project to serve. The contract/grant number, start and end dates, action officer, and annual and total costs are also cited if reported. Each project is preceded by a serial or accessions number.

LOCATING PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Following the description of Research Projects are five indexes that sort out projects by subject, country or region, supporting organization, investigator, and performing organization. The subject and regional indexes cite the title and the accession number of each project. The remaining three indexes cite the accession numbers only.

- *Subjects:* Those interested in specific subjects, such as international trade, should consult the Subject Index first. The subject categories are based on the SSIE's hierarchical classification, which uses a three-tier system; e.g., International Trade is found as a subheading under the major heading of Economics. On occasion, cross references assist in the identification of the pertinent category; e.g., Population, see Demography.
- *Countries and Regions:* Those interested in a particular country or region should check the Regional Index first. World regions are listed alphabetically and countries are listed alphabetically within each region. The People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are listed as separate regions.
- *Sponsoring Agencies:* Those interested in the research supported by a specific Agency should consult the Table of Contents first in which reporting agencies are listed alphabetically. All projects from each Agency are listed together in the descriptive section of each issue. The Supporting Organization Index lists the Agencies in the same order and makes it possible to identify all projects funded by a particular bureau or other Agency subunit, if reported.
- *Investigators:* Those interested in who is doing what foreign affairs research should consult the Investigator Index. This lists the names of all reported investigators working on projects cited. If more than one investigator is working on a specific project, however, only the name of the principal investigator will appear in the project description (after the title).
- *Performing Institutions:* Those interested in specific academic institutions or research organizations should consult the Performing Organization Index. Organizations are listed alphabetically by name and futher identified by location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECTS

- *Specific Projects Listed:* For further information about a specific project described in this issue, contact the Agency Action Officer whose name is listed at the end of the project summary just above the Supporting Agency. If no project officer is cited, contact the Principal Investigator whose name and address are cited directly under the title of the project.
- *Previously Listed Projects:* Copies of prior issues

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*Among other functions (see inside front cover) INR/LAR supports the Department of State's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research (IC/FAR).

of this publication are available to U.S. Government employees from the Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (INR/LAR, Room 6842, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). Private individuals should order copies from the Superintendent of Documents (see reverse of title page for cost and other details). Those interested in obtaining a cumulative list of projects on a particular subject or country should address their request to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. (202)381-4211).

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STUDIES

The estimated "End Date" for a project, if known, is cited in the section immediately under the project title. Sponsoring Agencies are asked to send copies of all studies, when completed, directly to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC, in turn, sends a microfiche copy of all studies having unlimited distribution directly to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce. The services of these centers are available as follows:

- *DTIC.* On request, DTIC supplies registered Agencies of the U.S. Government and authorized government contractors with retention copies of specific research papers (at a nominal cost). Special bibliographic listings by subject, geographic region, country, investigator, and contractor are also available on request. For registration information write or call:

  DTIC/DDR, Cameron Station
  Alexandria, Virginia 22314
  Telephone: (703) 274-7633 or 274-6871

- *NTIS.* These services are available to private as well as to U.S. and foreign government users. The cost of a study is determined by the number of pages in the report. Inquiries may be addressed to:

  National Technical Information Service
  U.S. Department of Commerce
  5285 Port Royal Road
  Springfield, Virginia 22161
  Telephone: (703) 557-4642

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs,* March 31, 1980 (Revision 1).

Project information should be sent to:

INR/LAR
Room 6842 NS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (703) 235-8079.

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

14.0001, RESEARCH ON DIOSGENIN CROPS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR OPIUM POPPY PRODUCTION
S. Chairerg, Kasetsart University, Faculty of Agriculture, *Bangkok, Thailand* (0719-20160-026-C) Start: 06/80 End: 06/83

OBJECTIVE: Plan and conduct research in the exploration and development of Costus species as a commercial source of diosgenin in the highlands of northern Thailand.

APPROACH: Collect and identify all Costus species indigenous to Northern Thailand as potential sources of diosgenin. Screen plants and select those with highest diosgenin (and other sapogenins) content for propagation and yield tests. Design experiments to determine the best cultural techniques for maximizing yields of diosgenin. Determine the most effective method of propagation. Develop the marketing and utilization of diosgenin in Thailand.

Action Officer: TB Kinney

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research,
Budget & Finance Div., 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GY-46338 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0002, MAE PUN LUANG AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TO REPLACE AN OPIUM BASED AGRICULTURE
P. Suradej, Maejo Inst. of Agricultural Technology, *Chiang Mai, Thailand* (0723-20160-030-C) Start: 06/80 End: 06/81

OBJECTIVE: Plan and extend the results of highland agricultural research and other improved agricultural practices into the Mae Pun Luang cluster village area to eliminate poppy production and improve the standard of living of these tribal people.

APPROACH: Make a socio-economic and soil survey of the extension project area as a base for planning and evaluation. Provide in-service training for village extention agents on extension methods; soil, crop and animal technology and farm management skills as needed. Demonstrate to tribal farmers improved cultural practices of basic food crops; establish high-return cash crops and demonstrate their culture; provide systematic farm planning, farm layout and cropping systems. Provide for training programs for tribal farm demonstration plot training. Multiply crops not available locally. Develop a marketing system, involving tribal people, to handle agricultural commodities to be sold from the cluster village area. Promote adult leadership, adult literacy, youth groups, cooperatives, home handicraft industries, community health and family planning and treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addiction.

Action Officer: TB Kinney

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research,
Budget & Finance Div., 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GY-46341 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0003, KAE NOI AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROJECT TO REPLACE OPIUM BASED AGRICULTURE
S. Manu, Chiang Mai University, Faculty of Agriculture, *Chiang Mai, Thailand* (0726-20160-033-C) Start: 06/80 End: 06/81

OBJECTIVE: Plan and extend the results of highland agricultural research and other improved agricultural practices into the Kae Noi cluster village area to eliminate poppy production and improve the standard of living of these tribal people.

APPROACH: Make a socio-economic and soil survey of the extension project area as a base for planning and evaluation. Provide in-service training for village extension agents on extension methods; soil, crop and animal technology and farm management skills as needed. Demonstrate to tribal farmers improved cultural practices of basic food crops; establish high-return cash crops and demonstrate their culture; provide systematic farm planning, farm layout and cropping systems. Provide for training programs for tribal farmers to complement the farm demonstration plot training. Multiply crops not available locally. Develop a marketing system, involving tribal people, to handle agricultural commodities to be sold from the cluster village area. Promote adult leadership, adult literacy, youth groups, cooperatives, home handicraft industries, community health and family planning and treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addiction.

Action Officer: TB Kinney

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research,
Budget & Finance Div., 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GY-46342 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0004, PANG OUNG HIGHLAND ARGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROJECT TO REPLACE OPIUM BASED AGRICULTURE
S. Pisit, Thailand Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives, Agricultural Extension Service, *Bangkok, Thailand* (0725-20160-032-C) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

OBJECTIVE: Plan and extend the results of highland agricultural research and other improved agricultural practices into the Pang Oung cluster village area to eliminate poppy production and improve the standard of living of these tribal people.

APPROACH: Make a socio-economic and soil survey of the extension project area as a base for planning and evaluation. Provide in-service training for village extension agents on extension methods; soil, crop and animal technology and farm management skills as needed. Demonstrate to tribal farmers improved cultural practices of basic food crops; establish high-return cash crops and demonstrate their culture; provide systematic farm planning, farm layout and cropping systems. Provide for training programs for tribal farmers to complement the farm demonstration plot training. Multiply crops not available locally. Develop a marketing system, involving tribal people, to handle agricultural commodities to be sold from the cluster village area. Promote adult leadership, adult literacy, youth groups, cooperatives, home handicraft industries, community health and family planning and treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addiction.

Action Officer: TB Kinney

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research,
Budget & Finance Div., 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GY-46370 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0005, MAE HAE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TO REPLACE OPIUM BASED AGRICULTURE
P. Paipoj, Thailand Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives, Northern Agricultural Development Center, *Chaing Mai, Thailand* (0722-20160-029-C) Start: 07/80 End: 07/81

OBJECTIVE: Plan and extend the results of highland agricultural research and other improved agricultural practices into the Mae Hae cluster village area to eliminate poppy production and improve the standard of living of these tribal people.

APPROACH: Make a socio-economic and soil survey of the extension project area as a base for planning and evaluation. Provide in-service training for village extension agents on extension methods; soil, crop and animal technology and farm management skills as needed. Demonstrate to tribal farmers improved cultural practices of basic food crops; establish high-return cash crops and demonstrate their culture; provide systematic farm planning, farm layout and cropping systems. Provide for training programs for tribal farmers to complement the farm demonstration plot training. Multiply crops not available locally. Develop a marketing system, involving tribal people, to handle agricultural commodities to be sold from the cluster village area. Promote adult leadership, adult literacy, youth groups, cooperatives, home handicraft industries, community health and family planning and treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addiction.

Action Officer: TB Kinney

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research,
Budget & Finance Div., 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GY-46371 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0006, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

J.S. Bowers, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Agriculture & Home Economics, Dept. of Home Management & Housing, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (OHO00667) Start: 03/80 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVE: To measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad. To identify those policy problems still existing or associated with the 1977 Act and analyze and evaluate new policy alternatives which could be considered for future legislative development.

APPROACH: An interview schedule is being constructed for use in all participating states. Ohio plans to add two pages for nutrition information. Ohio will use the sampling procedure designed for the project. Data processing and aggregated analyses will be done at one station, and returned to states for state specific analyses.

Action Officer: CS Donoho

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research
Office, Ohio, Wooster, Ohio 44691 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-81446 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0007, AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LEGAL ISSUES AND JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES IN THE PACIFIC

J. Van Dyke, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Law, *Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (PP/R-3) Start: 00/79 End: 08/80

OBJECTIVES: To investigate and to identify the competing interests and jurisdictional claims of the Pacific island nations and the major fishing nations in this region. 2. To describe the alternatives available for resolving the disputes among the nations. 3. To examine the multi-nation institutions that will be established to govern the resources of this region and compare them to other regional organizations with similar purposes.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: The report produced by this project will help decisionmakers identify and resolve the jurisdictional disputes now impeding the exploitation of resources in the Pacific. The report will provide an analytical framework for understanding the legal issues and applying the legal norms to the disputes of this region.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic &
Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office,
Washington, District of Columbia 20235

SSIE No. GBP-4174 FY-79: $6,500

14.0008, ATTITUDES TO WORK & BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN INDUSTRY (DA0E9430)

T. Cox, University of Nottingham, *University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, England, United Kingdom* (DAJA37-80-M-0185) Start: 04/80 End: 04/81

To develop a new activity survey - the NAS or Nattingham Activity Survey - to assess the structure and extent of coronary-prone behavior in British populations in the context of work and leisure. To demonstrate, also, the argument that this assessment should eventually be carried out within occupational groups. To examine the relationship between attitudes and behavioral style, on the one hand, and objective and subjective work parameters and difficulties, and general health, on the other.

Instruments and techniques will be standardized and applied to selected samples of occupational groups differing in time pressure, control and repetitiveness and in experience, time-stress, drive to dynamic leader role taking, and working-living styles and habits. Industrial organizations will be surveyed to provide job situations differing in work pacing, shift systems, skill and role levels for investigation of task-job demands in relation to coping behavior stress, and health effects of behavior-stress patterns. Research-based measures of coronary-prone behavior and health will be developed and validated on matched coronary heart disease and non-coronary heart disease population samples.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Army Materiel Development & Readiness Command, Research & Standardization Group, Box 65,
FPO, New York, New York 09510

SSIE No. GQA-72912-1 FY-81: $23,540

14.0009, NATO ASI - NEW CONCEPTS IN MULTI-USER COMMUNICATION (DA0E9435)

K.W. Cattermole, University of Essex, *Wivenhoe Pk., Colchester CO4 3SQ, England, United Kingdom* (DAJA37-80-0188) Start: 05/80 End: 10/80

Provide a forum for exchange of information on recent developments in application of classical and well-known results to a multi-user situation, and the extension of these developments to new and demanding conditions, and covering the topics: (1) Extension of information theory and constructive coding to multi-user systems. (2) Signal and channel coding aspects of multi-user systems. (3) Communication networks. In addition, study new problems in algorithmic and computer complexity, resulting from wide and increased usage of computers for control and adaptation of network performance.

Organize a conference at Norwich UK, 4-16 Aug 1980.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Army Materiel Development & Readiness Command, Research & Standardization Group, Box 65,
FPO, New York, New York 09510

SSIE No. GQA-72923-1 FY-81: $2,500

14.0010, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION IN SUPPORT OF AN EXECUTIVE PROGRAM IN NATIONAL SECURITY (TECH BASE) (DA644607)

E.R. May, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, John F. Kennedy School of Government, *Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (MDA903-79-G-0004) Start: 12/78 End: 12/81

To develop an executive program for high-level national security managers and to examine its effectiveness in improving general officer-level decision-making skills.

The curriculum is organized to highlight problems that typically plague the national security manager (e.g., how to deal with Eurocommunism; how to relate most productively to Congress, media, politicians, analysts, business, labor). Program design capitalizes on collective abilities and wisdom of participants (about 40) as a whole in a two-week course using 30 case studies. Pre- and post-course and 6-months after course evaluations are modeled.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Research Inst. for
the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Org. &
Systems Research Lab., 5001 Eisenhower
Ave., Alexandria, Virginia 22333

SSIE No. GQA-70171-1 FY-81: $150,000

14.0011, WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY

G. Stephenson, University of Kent, *Canterbury, England, United Kingdom* (N00014-79-G-0080) Start: 09/79 End:

The lack of relevant theory in applied social psychology is a considerable stumbling block and means are needed for facilitating the transition from theory and laboratory experimentation to applications in the area of manpower, intergroup relations, and leadership which are firmly grounded in theory. This workshop provides the opportunity for leading European social psychologists to gather and to generate suitable ideas for future research along these lines.

A group of about 25 leading European social psychologists will convene at the University of Kent in April 1980. Each participant will present a scientific paper in which he/she explores the implications of social psychological research for future applications.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Defense, Navy, Office of Naval
Research, 800 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Virginia 22217
SSIE No. GQN-975891 FY-80: $3,500

14.0012, ECONOMIC/TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF MANITOBA HYDROELECTRIC BOARD PROPOSAL FOR SALE OF POWER

Unknown, Arthur D. Little Inc., *15 Acorn Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02140 Start: 07/79 End: 09/79

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20006
SSIE No. EX-527 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0013, PROGRAM AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FOSSIL FUEL UTILIZATION

M. Davis, Resource Planning Associates Inc., *Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 Start: 12/79 End: 04/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20006
SSIE No. FC-573 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0014, PREPARATION OF JOINT U.S./MEXICAN ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE STUDY

J.A. Casazza, Ransom & Casazza Inc., *1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 Start: 08/79 End: 12/79

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20006
SSIE No. FC-612 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0015, NON-PROLIFERATION ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS STUDY

N.C. Rasmussen, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, School of Engineering, Dept. of Nuclear Engineering, *77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (EN-77-S-02-4571) Start: 09/79 End: 01/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20006
SSIE No. FC-982 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0016, ENERGY AND GLOBAL SECURITY

M.J. Hillenbrane, Atlantic Inst. for International Affairs, *120 rue de Longchamp, 75116 Paris, France* Start: 04/79 End: 04/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20006
SSIE No. FD-528 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0017, CANADIAN INCENTIVES FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

B. McKennitt, Energy Associates, *Concord, Massachusetts* 01742 Start: 11/79 End: 01/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20006
SSIE No. FD-601 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0018, INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY SIDE MACROECONOMIC MODEL

R. Young, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates Inc., *4025 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 Start: 09/79 End: 06/80

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information
Admin., 12th & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.,
Washington, District of Columbia 20461
SSIE No. FF-263 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0019, FOREIGN ENERGY SUPPLY ESTIMATION

M. Mortada, Mortada International, *Dallas, Texas* 75251 Start: 09/79 End: 09/79

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information
Admin., 12th & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.,
Washington, District of Columbia 20461
SSIE No. FF-272 FY-79: Funds Unknown

14.0020, L.W. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RESEARCH, INC. (LWI)

G. Lazarcik, L.W. International Financial Research Inc., *633 W. 115th St., New York, New York* 10025 (81N-520100-000) Start: 00/59 End:

The contractor will prepare a report on GNP and defense expenditures in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The GNP estimates will be incorporated in CIA Handbook of Economic Statistics–1980-81. The contractor will also attempt to determine the source of funds for certain military expenditures in East European countries; attempt to develop new approaches for estimating GNP and military estimates.

Action Officer: DB Diamond
Telephone: 351-6576

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central
Intelligence Agency, Washington, District of
Columbia 20505 (Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. FL-356-1

14.0021, CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF MENTAL DISORDER DIAGNOSES AND PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS FOR USE IN THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SETTING

N. Sartorius, World Health Org., Division of Mental Health, *1221 Ave. Appia, Geneva 27, Switzerland* (278-79-0019(CONTRACT)) Start: 09/79 End: 06/80

The WHO, in conjunction with other international groups, is in the process of examining classification problems in primary health care. set of desirable characteristics for a classification system, which will be useful on an international basis, has been developed. A next step is to focus on a mental disorder diagnosis and psychosocial classification system for primary health care with input from both mental health and primary health care organizations. To that end, this contract has the following objectives: 1) The development of the conceptual basis for an international classification system of mental disorder diagnoses and psychosocial problems for use by the primary health care practitioner, 2) A multiaxial classification system of mental disorder diagnoses and psychosocial problems applicable to the primary health care setting, 3) Propose methods and mechanisms for incorporating the multiaxial classification system of mental disorder diagnoses and psychosocial problems into a system of routine data recording and reporting at the primary health care service level which will be compatible with the ICD-10th edition, 4) Propose methods for testing the reliability, validity, specificity, sensitivity and acceptability of the classification system of mental disorder diagnoses and psychosocial problems at an international level.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Men-

tal Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental
Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland
20852

SSIE No. FI-544 FY-79: $50,000

14.0022, UNTREATED PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER IN A PEASANT SOCIETY

J.J. Westermeyer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Campus, School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, *1305 Mayo, Minneapolis, Minnesota* 55455 (R01 MH 34322-01) Start: 08/80 End: 01/82

The goal of this project is to examine the relationship between social functioning and psychopathology in a group of individuals from Laos identified as baa ("crazy") by their families or co-villagers. By analyzing data already collected on these individuals and comparing them with data from American psychiatric patients, Dr. Westermeyer hopes to note differences in the correlation between social functions and mental illness in the two settings. The data may suggest that the treatment systems in developed countries have a negative impact on course of disorder and social functioning.

Laos is one of the few remaining countries in which no psychiatric facilities exist, although this is likely to change very soon. The data collected, therefore, are unique in that they involve the use of standardized rating scales and interview forms from many sources (patients, family members, other villagers) in a setting where there were no psychiatric facilities. Thus, psychiatric care as American psychiatrists know it does not exist. This provides the opportunity to understand the relationship of social function and symptomatology in a culture where psychiatric treatment is not available.

Action Officer: HA Lowery
Telephone: 443-4524

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental
Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-34322-1 FY-80: $16,813

14.0023, 5TH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOLISM

B. Tabakoff, University of Illinois, Medical Center at Chicago, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Dept. of Physiology, *1853 W. Polk St., Chicago, Illinois* 60680 (R13 AA 04548-01) Start: 06/80 End: 05/81

The 5th Biennial International Symposium on Biomedical Research in Alcoholism will provide an international forum for dissemination of novel research information generated by outstanding scientists with a primary interest in the field of alcohol research. The format of the meeting was designed to engender maximum discussion of research findings on both a personal and a group level in order that participants may arrive at a better understanding of research rationale, a greater appreciation of methodological difficulties and more insightful interpretations of results. The meeting will also allow for a unique interaction among groups of internationally renowned experts and younger scientists in areas such as endocrinology, neurochemistry, neurophysiology and intermediary metabolism. It is hoped that such an interaction will result in an expansion of research capabilities and interests of both groups of individuals.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Alcohol
Abuse & Alcoholism, 5600 Fishers Ln.,
Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1AA-4548-1 FY-80: $36,732

14.0024, HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT IN DRUG USE - TWINS APART

R.J. Plomin, University of Colorado, Boulder Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Psychology, *1200 University Ave., Boulder, Colorado* 80302 (R01 DA 02613-01) Start: 05/80 End: 04/81

The goal of the proposed research is to study the etiology of drug use using a sample of 211 pairs of same-sex twins reared apart from early childhood and a matched control sample of twins reared together. The twins have been identified in the Finnish twin register, one of the largest such registers in the world. The design will permit powerful analyses of hereditary influence as well as environmental influences of various kinds on the use of common drugs such as tobacco, alcohol, tranquilizers and sleeping pills. A major set of analyses will focus on the etiology of polydrug use through analyses of "genetic correlations" and "environmental correlations." Specifically, the design will permit analyses of: (1) the effect of age of separation of twins in smoking and non-smoking families in order to assess the influence of early "passive smoke" on later tobacco use; (2) the effect of age of separation in order to assess the influence of early rearing similarity on later similarity in drug use; (3) the interaction between the etiology of drug use and age; (4) the interaction between the etiology of drug use and sex; (5) the extent to which etiological factors involved in extreme drug use are similar to the etiology of less extreme drug use; and (6) genotype-environment interaction.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Drug
Abuse, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1DA-2613-1 FY-80: $65,427

14.0025, AN INTERNATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOBACCO USAGE AND LUNG CANCER

M. Kunze, Enviro Control Inc., *11300 Rockville Pike, 1 Central Plaza, Rockville, Maryland* 20852 (ECI-SHP-75-120) Start: 05/79 End:

OBJECTIVES: Since 1968, the Smoking and Health Program has sponsored a case-control study of the relationships between tobacco usage and cancer incidence in several U.S. cities. The purpose of the European studies is to increase and substantiate our understanding of these relationships, particularly with respect to cancer of the lung. The range of tobacco product used, the variations in incidence of lung cancer, the differences in smoking habits, and the diversity of socioeconomic, demographic and occupational characteristics of the European nations provide a promising epidemiologic setting for comparisons with the U.S. experience.

A retrospective case-control design is used, based on the U.S. protocol. Subjects are selected from several hospitals in each country. Cases are hospitalized patients with a histopathologically confirmed diagnosis of lung cancer. Two controls are matched to each case by sex, race, age and hospital status. A detailed questionnaire is administered by a highly trained interviewer, covering, among other topics, tobacco habits and socioeconomic, demographic, and occupational background. For these six studies combined, approximately 2,000 cases (with twice as many controls) are being interviewed annually.

A pilot study in Austria indicates that it is feasible to include pancreatic cancer patients as well as lung cancer patients as cases for these investigations.

MAJOR FINDINGS: Studies of this nature usually require several years of observation before meaningful results are possible; thus, no significant findings are available at this time. However, preliminary results indicate that the variations anticipated among respondents from the different countries are emerging. Statistical analyses and epidemiologic interpretations of the data will be performed as a sufficient number of responses become available.

SIGNIFICANCE TO BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND THE PROGRAM OF THE INSTITUTE: The results of this study will be compared to those obtained from other Smoking and Health Program case-control studies to clarify the role of smoking usage and other factors in the development of lung cancer. These studies address two Smoking and Health Program objectives: to identify individuals at high risk to tobacco-related disease, and provide information on smoking habits and patterns related to disease.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Cancer Inst., 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. FF-323 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0026, HOW FEMALE EDUCATION REDUCES FERTILITY (LATIN AMERICAN SURVEYS)

J.D. Kasarda, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (P30 HD 05798-060005) Start: 12/79 End: 11/80

This project is part of a broader program (HD 05798-06A2) whose summary states: This is a proposal for the renewal for another five years of the existing Centers Award administered by the Carolina Population Center.

The proposal requests a continuation of core research services support in four areas encompassed by the existing award: (1) research development and coordination, (2) publication services, (3) library and reference services, and (4) demographic and technical support. Increased support is requested in the latter two areas, reflecting the changing directions and needs of the Center.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. FG-1107 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0027, FOOD AND FINANCIAL COST OF CHILDREN IN COLOMBIA

B.A. Turchi, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (P30 HD 05798-060015) Start: 12/79 End: 11/80

This project is part of a broader program (HD 05798-06A2) whose summary states: This is a proposal for the renewal for another five years of the existing Centers Award administered by the Carolina Population Center.

The proposal requests a continuation of core research services support in four areas encompassed by the existing award: (1) research development and coordination, (2) publication services, (3) library and reference services, and (4) demographic and technical support. Increased support is requested in the latter two areas, reflecting the changing directions and needs of the Center.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. FG-1117 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0028, MEXICAN, CUBAN AND INDOCHINESE IMMIGRANTS

R.L. Bach, State University of New York, Binghamton Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Vestal Parkway, Binghamton, New York* 13901 (R01 HD 14281-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

This project examines two competing, interdisciplinary explanations for the labor market experiences of Mexican, Cuban and Indochinese immigrants: individual modernity and segmented labor market. A unique combination of data sets is used in a comparative, longitudinal research design. Such a design permits a maximization of the variance in factors potentially affecting the immigrants' U.S. experiences. Comparisons of special importance are the cross-cultural contrast and those between the "economic" and "political" immigrants. Policy choices are examined through an inference scheme designed to highlight the relationship between the theoretical perspectives examined and the assumptions of particular programs. Secondary migration and its impact on the immigrants are also examined.

The methodology employs a three stage, causal modeling approach with additional use of analysis of covariance and tests of interaction. Comparisons between longitudinal and cross-sectional based inferences highlights a key methodological issue in the study of immigration.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14281-1 FY-80: $50,294

14.0029, SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY OF A CHINESE DISTRICT, 1906-46

B. Pasternak, City University of New York, Hunter College, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *695 Park Ave., New York, New York* 10021 (R01 HD 14301-01) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

Support is requested to enable me to complete an ongoing analysis of data in the household registers of Lungtu, a multi-village Chinese district on Taiwan, and to link those records to data on landownership contained in Lungtu's land registers. This project is part of a longer-term comparison of Chinese localities, the overall focus of which is on the relationship between certain ecological and economic factors (e.g., forms of irrigation, cropping patterns, associated patterns of labor use, relative family wealth), variations in the frequency of marital and family forms, and on the impact of these differences on a number of demographic variables. This study will provide a description of social and demographic behavior in one Chinese district as it evolved over a period of forty years (1906-46). Further it will investigate the way forms of family and marriage respond to technoeconomic and technoenvironmental conditions, and how the nature of family and marriage influence population growth by affecting fertility, adoption, mortality, duration of marriage, age at marriage, likelihood of divorce and remarriage, premarital conception, and the like.

Preliminary analysis of Lungtu's registers already indicates that this district was different from others for which we have comparable data. The relative mix of marriage forms was quite different (minor and uxorilocal marriages were rare while polygynous marriages were more common). Large and complex families were unusually common while adoption was relatively rare. By linking the household and land registers it will be possible to investigate the relationship between relative wealth and differences in demographic performance within and between localities.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14301-1 FY-80: $64,662

14.0030, GENERATION AND FERTILITY AMONG MEXICAN AMERICANS

F.D. Bean, University of Texas, Austin Campus, College of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Sociology, *Austin, Texas* 78712 (R01 HD 14329-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

This research will investigate the manner in which Mexican immigrants to the United States and the descendants of Mexican immigrants adapt their fertility to the experience of living in a country characterized by substantially lower fertility than their country of origin. Two aspects of this adjustment will be examined. The first concerns the possibility that the population of Mexican descent will decrease its fertility depending on length of time spent in the host society. That is, it is hypothesized that fertility will vary inversely with generation. The second concerns the possibility that fertility differentials by socioeconomic status will be greater among higher than lower generation Mexican Americans owing to a greater tendency for "minority group status" to depress the fertility of higher than lower generation couples. That is, it is hypothesized that "minority group status" effects on fertility will be more characteristic of later generation Mexican Americans than on recent immigrants. The first hypothesis will be tested using data for a Mexican American sample (self-identified as being of Mexican origin) drawn from the 1970 1/100 fifteen percent Public Use Sample tapes for the United States. The second will be tested using data for the Mexican American sample viewed in comparison with data for an Anglo sample (white, not of Mexican or other Spanish descent) drawn from the same source.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14329-1 FY-80: $20,163

14.0031, ASIAN-AMERICANS - IMMIGRATION AND ADAPTATION

C. Hirschman, Duke University, Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Durham, North Carolina* 27706 (R01 HD 14337-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

The major objectives of the proposed study are: (1) a comprehensive account of the social history of Asian immigration to the United States, with particular focus on the effects of the 1965 Immigration Act on the magnitude and character of Asian immigration and (2) a multivariate analysis of the relative effects of ethnicity and immigrant/generational status on socioeconomic achievement among specific Asian-American populations (Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans). The major sources of data are the published Annual Reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the three very large data files of Asian-Americans: one percent public use samples from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses and the 1976 Survey of Income and Education. Using structural equation statistical techniqes, informed by recent theoretical formulations, we propose to unravel the structural links between socioeconomic achievement, ethnicity, and immigration/nativity status in different regions of the United States. The three data sources of 1960, 1970, and 1976 will allow for the measurement of inter-cohort social change in the process of ethnic stratification.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14337-1 FY-80: $74,099

14.0032, RETIREMENT AND AGING IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

A.B. Ulam, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Government, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (R01 AG 02160-01) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

We propose to study retirement and aging in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. We will examine: (1) the needs, hopes and concerns of people there who are approaching, or who have already reached, retirement age, (2) programs designed to cushion the transition from the workplace to retirement, and (3) measures to provide part-time or full time work for individuals who are eligible to retire but who choose to remain in the labor force. We intend to: (1) describe the strengths and weaknesses of these policies, (2) assess the extent to which they meet the needs of retired persons and individuals who choose to work after reaching retirement age, and (3) assess the relevance of these programs for U.S. policy-makers at the national, state and local levels. To do this, we will: (1) examine all pertinent literature, demographic data and survey data published in these countries available in the U.S., (2) carry out field research (administering questionnaires and surveys and interviewing leading social gerontologists) in the various countries, (3) hold an international conference to share our preliminary findings, (4) interview former citizens of these countries now living in the U.S., Israel, and Hong Kong, (5) systematize, tabulate, analyze and draw appropriate conclusions from the data, and (6) arrange a second conference with NIA officials and selected U.S. gerontologists. The final "products" (1) a data handbook including all available statistical information, (2) periodic reports to NIA, and (3) a monograph tentatively entitled, Retirement and Aging in the Communist World: Lessons for America.

Action Officer: SP Bagley

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. on Aging, 9000 Rockville Pike,
Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1AG-2160-1 FY-80: $179,714

14.0033, INTERNATIONAL DATA ON HEALTH RESEARCH ON THE ELDERLY

D.M. Macfadyen, World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, 8 Scherfigsvel, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark, (R13 AG 02704-01) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

The World Health Organization (WHO) through its Care of the Elderly Program will collect, review, and evaluate data on the behavioral, societal, economic, and organic aspects of aging in its member nations including the developing countries through industrial societies. The data collected will be information on various programs relating to health status, self-care, family care, and health education. The National Institute on Aging (NIA) is interested in developing the health and demographic data with the WHO. A conference composed of a small work group, international in membership, is to convene in December 1980 to review the epidemiological aspects of increased survivorship in order to guide preparations for the U.S. World Assembly on the Elderly to be held in 1982. Recognized experts in the field of health and social care for the elderly will be commissioned to prepare documents for the conference. A report will be produced including recommendations for social policy life enhancement of the elderly research, education, and technical cooperation among developing and developed countries.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. on Aging, 9000 Rockville Pike,
Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1AG-2704-1 FY-80: $90,000 TOTAL COST: $90,000

14.0034, A STUDY OF "COMPREHENSIVE COMPENSATION" APPROACHES

G.F. Rohrlich, Temple University, School of Business Admin., Dept. of Economics, *Broad St. & Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19122 (10-P-98048-3-01) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

This study (part of a larger exploration of the aims and methods of Social Policy) is prompted by the troublesome proliferation of risks to life, limb and health in modern society. It seeks answers to the burgeoning social responsibilities which this trend entails.

Specifically, I want to (a) research from available sources and through first-hand observation the "comprehensive compensation" approach embodied in New Zealand's injury compensation scheme (1972), which I have followed from the planning stage; and (2) explore the circumstances that led to the tabling in Australia, after prolonged legislative deliberation, of an even broader proposal that would have applied to the entire disability spectrum.

My research objectives are to (1) ascertain the ways in which program design and operations reflect professed principles and policies, notably "community responsibility," prevention and rehabilitation; (2) observe administrative structures and processes; and (3) examine the ongoing program's impact and cost-effectiveness.

Innovative as they are, these foreign programs constitute in effect demonstration projects. My ultimate objective is to assess their adaptability to meeting present and foreseeable needs in the United States.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Social
Security Admin., 1875 Connecticut Ave.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20009

SSIE No. GD-126 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0035, URBAN TRENDS IN OECD COUNTRIES

J.F. Kain, Program in City & Regional Planning, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, (63J2018) Start: 01/81 End: 06/81

This project will provide three major papers to be used in partial fulfillment of the U.S.-HUD commitment to the OECD's urban decline project. These papers will focus on the areas of (a) demographic changes in OECD countries and their impact on cities; and (c) impacts of the energy crisis on urban development in OECD countries.

Action Officer: JP Ross
Telephone: 202-755-6164

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development,
Office of Policy Development & Research,
Office of Economic Affairs, Economic Development & Public Finance Div., 451 7th
St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20410

SSIE No. GR-2175 FY-81: $38,095 TOTAL COST: $38,095

14.0036, URBAN CONCERNS IN OECD COUNTRIES - AN OVERVIEW

G. Reigeluth, Dalton Dalton Newport, *1875 Eye St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (H-5328-SG) Start: 12/80 End: 01/81

This paper provides an overview of urban concerns in OECD countries and discusses some of the main urban issues in OECD countries. The first section presents a historical perspective and conceptual framework within which to analyze Member countries' urban problems. The second section analyzes how these urban trends and concerns relate to and are affected by the changing international economy and national structural economic changes. The third section describes urbanization trends in OECD countries. The fourth section discusses the particular urban problems that emerge from these trends and relationships, and the fifth section describes the role of governments and public programs in dealing with these problems. The concluding section provides a perspective on urban policy issues for the 1980s.

Action Officer: R Ebel
Telephone: 202-755-5421

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research, Office of Economic Affairs, Economic Development & Public Finance Div., 451 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20410

SSIE No. GR-2177 FY-81: $14,000

14.0037, MANAGEMENT SUPPORT IN THE U.S./U.S.S.R. AGREEMENT, WORKING GROUP 10.02 AND WORKING GROUP 10.03

P. Von Ward, Delphi Research Associates, *475 L'Enfant Plaza W., Suite 2930, Washington, District of Columbia* 20024 (H-5180) Start: 04/80 End: 04/84

Management support contract to provide consultant and advisory services: appropriate research, and administration in accordance with HUD's needs with the operations and technical organization of the U.S./U.S.S.R. Joint Working Group 10.02, and its projects 1.1 and 1.2, and Joint Working Group 10.03, and its projects 1.4, 1.5, and 3.1.

Action Officer: JH Rothenberg
Telephone: 202-755-8154

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research, Office of Research, Div. of Energy Building Technology & Standards, 451 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20410

SSIE No. GR-2176 FY-81: $135,000

14.0038, COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TREATMENT OF TROUBLED GOVERNMENT ASSISTED MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

P. Coleman, Lawrence Johnson & Associates Inc., *4545 42nd St. N.W., Suite 103, Washington, District of Columbia* 20016 (H-5332) Start: 09/80 End: 11/81

In June 1977, a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Canadian governments was executed committing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) to a series of joint research projects on issues of mutual interest. One issue identified as a pressing problem in both the United States and Canada is the incidence of financial distress among government assisted multifamily housing projects. Therefore HUD, through the Division of Housing Management and Special Users Research, is cooperating with CMHC on a comparative study of the treatment of troubled government assisted housing.

HUD's contractor (Lawrence Johnson & Associates) and CMHC's staff researcher are currently preparing parallel studies of administrative practices and procedures in the two countries. Early in the summer of 1981, the HUD contractor will conduct an information exchange workshop, which will provide HUD and CMHC officials with an opportunity to discuss alternative approaches to common problems. Finally, the HUD contractor will submit a report synthesizing the two interim reports and the content of the information exchange workshop.

Action Officer: ET Ostrowski
Telephone: 202-755-5575

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research, Office of Research, Div. of Housing Management & Special Users Research, 451 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20410

FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GR-2174 $75,000

14.0039, GRANT ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT A STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA

J. Green, Commission to Study the Org. of Peace, *866 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York* 10017 (AID/OTR-G-1728) Start: 03/79 End: 11/80

The purpose of this grant, "Promotion & Protection of Human Rights in Africa: Regional Arrangements," is to prepare a study of regional arrangements to protect and promote human rights. The study will follow up on an African initiative in the United Nations and will deal with particular needs and circumstances of that continent in light of the experience of the Inter-American and the European Human Rights Commission and indicate any lessons to be learned from their experience including what action both Governments and the private sector might take to encourage and support that which will be useful in creating the regional arrangements in Africa. The study is to be published in early 1981.

Action Officer: M Zak
Telephone: 202-632-8166

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20523

SSIE No. EJ-395 FY-80: $24,325

14.0040, STUDY OF DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY CHANGE, PART II

C. Keely, Population Council Inc., Center for Policy Studies, *245 Park Ave., 1 Dag Hammerskjold Plaza, New York, New York* 10017 (AID/DSPE-CA-0093) Start: 09/80 End: 09/83

This project is the second element of a larger research program supported by the Office of Population. The first (Project No. 932-0643.01) was a review and an analysis of the existing knowledge about fertility change (a "state-of-the-art" effort, as it were). Based, in part, on the results of the work of this first element, the Population Council seeks out, processes and funds new policy-related social science research in fertilitY. These research awards are designed to encourage the gathering of new data and for sponsoring innovative approaches for exploring the unknowns of fertility determinants. Research sponsored under the project will have to maintain the highest scientific and scholastic standards. Focusing on fertility changes in developing countries, the project will support research in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near East.

Action Officer: WH Jansen

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20523

FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. FL-355-1 $3,946,480

14.0041, STUDY OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD

J. Sebstad, 1495 Warm Springs Road, Glen Ellen, California 95442, (OTR-1406-C-00-1004-00) Start: 11/80 End: 09/83

The purpose of the project is to document the programs, processes, leadership and beneficiaries of the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), of Ahmedabad, India; to assess the social and economic impacts of these activities on SEWA's membership and the community, and to analyze the potential of this program for serving as a model for AID and other donor agency programs in small enterprise and integrated self-help, both in India and elsewhere.

The contractor will be resident in Ahmedabad between November 1980 and April 1981, during which time she will be working alongside SEWA officials, carrying out her research in a participant observation mode, while at the same time devising and administering questionnaires to project staff and beneficiaries, in order to collect more objective data. Of particular concern in this study is to assess the economic impacts of program activities on beneficiaries and their families. The principal focus of the impact studies will be on those economic benefits which arise out of the SEWA Cooperative Bank lending to urban women's enterprises. Enterprise viability as such will also be examined.

It is planned to produce a monograph based on this research in late 1981.

Action Officer: M Farbman
Telephone: 703-235-9062

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Bureau for Development Support, Office of Urban Development, 1601 N. Kent

St., Rosslyn Plaza, Arlington, Virginia 22209

SSIE No. FL-354 FY-81: $23,431

14.0042, CONTRACTOR WILL ESTIMATE THE COSTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH SECTOR POLICY ALTERNATIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

R. Grosse, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Public Health, Dept. of Health Planning & Administration, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (AID/OTR-G-1740) Start: 05/79 End: 05/82

The project will further develop for application on a global scale, a health planning model designed by the University's School of Public Health to provide quantitative indices of the costs and health effects of alternative policies and programs. The model was first tested in Indonesia under an earlier grant to the University of Michigan (AID/OTR-G-1651). The research is intended to demonstrate the usefulness and limitations of the research/data collection methods as tools for decision makers, and to document these methods. Activities include the preparation of input data sets covering disease incidence, utilization of services, efficacy of treatment, and cost factors. The countries in which the model will be tested are Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Action Officer: A Bloom

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development & Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. EJ-418 FY-80: $200,000

14.0043, GRANT TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH PROGRAM ENTITLED - DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY, CHILD MORTALITY AND POPULATION GROWTH IN MALAYSIA

W. Butz, Rand Corp., *1700 Main St., Santa Monica, California* 90406 (AID/OTR-G-1744) Start: 06/79 End: 05/81

The research under this grant involves a program of economic, demographic and econometric analysis designed to estimate the impacts of particular public programs and community factors in birth spacing, child survival and completed family size. The model takes into account both the behavioral and biomedical effects on fertility and mortality.

Action Officer: M Lewis

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development & Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. EJ-466 FY-80: $372,578

14.0044, GRANT ASSISTANCE TO DETERMINE ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY AND CHILD HEALTH IN PHILIPPINES AND INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

R. Evenson, Yale University, Economic Growth Center, *206 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 (AID/OTR-G-1723) Start: 03/79 End: 03/80

The project developed and estimated an econometric model to analyze the determinants of child health and fertility in the Philippines and India. This work helped clarify the factors that affect child health, and thus mortality, taking into account (1) the knowledge, practices and education of rural households with regard to health; and (2) availability of services that affect health directly (health clinics, family planning information/services) and indirectly (agricultual extension and educational attainment - both of which affect rural households' knowledge of health/nutrition either through extension workers or formal schooling).

Action Officer: M Lewis

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development & Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $34,685

SSIE No. EJ-474

14.0045, PUSH FACTORS IN MEXICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

R.M. Malina, University of Texas, Austin Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *200 W. 21st, Austin, Texas* 78712 (20-11-79-10) Start: 00/80 End:

The purpose of this project is to provide much better information than is currently available on the determinants of migration from Mexico to the United States. The researchers are: (1) Examining agricultural conditions and employment opportunities in different regions of Mexico to assess undocumented migration as an employment alternative for rural Mexicans; (2) considering the relationship between a broad range of socioeconomic conditions in 10 urban areas of Mexico and the propensity of households to send members to the United States; and (3) analyzing the estimated disparities in socioeconomic opportunities available to migrants with various skills and occupations. The project is being funded jointly with the U.S. Department of State.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin., 601 D St., Washington, District of Columbia 20004

SSIE No. GC-2132 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0046, U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICIES AND PATTERNS - FOREIGN POLICY ASPECTS

M. Morris, Brookings Institution, *1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (21-11-78-26) Start: 00/80 End:

This project is a study of the foreign policy aspects of U.S. immigration policies and practices. The researchers will: (1) Review the major international migration patterns and their implications for source and host countries; (2) focus on the principal sources of illegal immigration to the United States, examining the factors contributing to the flow, its implications for the sending countries, and the steps that might be taken to reduce the flow; and (3) assess the domestic feasibility of the strategies identified for dealing with the problem. These strategies include modifying current immigration law to give neighboring countries increased immigration opportunities and initiating or expanding economic assistance programs to the principal source countries with special emphasis on developing employment opportunities in rural areas. Other steps are improving access to the commodity markets of the United States and other developed countries and encouraging more extensive population planning.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin., 601 D St., Washington, District of Columbia 20004

SSIE No. GC-2140 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0047, LABOR IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY - A COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND U.K.

B. Elbaum, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, Graduate School, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (91-25-79-07) Start: 00/80 End:

This study is examining the relative impact of different forms of industrial relations arrangements on wages, labor allocation, and competitive performance in the iron and steel industries of the United States and Great Britain. Specifically, it will investigate the origins of internal labor markets (units, such as manufacturing plants, where labor's pay and allocation are governed by administrative rules and procedures) in the iron and steel industry and the particular importance of specific training and management policy, comparing U.S. and British experience.

Data for analysis will be drawn from a number of industry, union, and government sources, including the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census for its Census of Manufacturers and the Annual Survey of Manufacturers, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the British Iron and Steel Federation, and the British Steel Corporation.

The findings of this research are expected to contribute to a better understanding of the origins and characteristics of internal labor markets, which may aid public policy in restructuring secondary employment or in seeking affirmative action. Analysis of wage setting and productivity relations in iron and steel may also shed light on the inflationary process.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment & Training Admin., 601 D St., Washington, District of Columbia 20004

SSIE No. GC-2184 FY-80: Funds Unknown

14.0048, A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN SPEECH IN SCOTLAND

R.K. Macaulay, Claremont Colleges, Claremont University Center & Claremont Graduate School, Dept. of Linguistics, *Claremont, California* 91711 (S-79-142) Start: 06/79 End: 07/79

DESCRIPTION: To study the urban speech differences in three Scottish cities - Aberdeen, Ayr, and Dundee. These studies will provide the basis for a comparative study of urban speech in Scotland showing the interaction of regional and social variation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-5788 FY-79: $2,500

14.0049, WEST GREENLANDIC ESKIMO SYNTAX

J.M. Sadock, University of Chicago, School of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistic, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (F-79-136) Start: 01/80 End: 06/80

DESCRIPTION: This will be a study of Greenlandic Eskimo, a language which exhibits several extremes of grammatical organization. The findings should offer insight towards confronting modern linguistic theory with difficult data. The grantee will study between Chicago and Copenhagen.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-5977-1 FY-80:

14.0050, THE HITTITE DICTIONARY OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

H.C. Guterbock, University of Chicago, School of Humanities, Dept. of Near Eastern Languages & Civilizations, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (RT-23918-76-295) Start: 01/76 End: 06/79

DESCRIPTION: To complete work on the Hittite Dictionary, one of the most important dictionaries of Ancient Language, for the use of historians, linguists, cultural anthropologists, students of ancient religions, mythologies, social and political structures, and economics.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6045 FY-79: $11,338

14.0051, THE REDISCOVERY OF ABSOLUTE WAR

P. Paret, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Stanford, California* 94305 (F-79-119) Start: 01/80 End: 01/81

DESCRIPTION: To analyze components of the new style in war such as the change from small professional forces to conscript armies and the interaction of Napoleonic strategy with the diplomacy of European hegemony. The study will also deal with the concept of absolute war as well an analytic device to understand these changes, and will further inquire into its antecedents, especially its roots in theological and political writings of the middle ages and the early modern period.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6059-1 FY-80:

14.0052, IJWI ISLAND - THE IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE

D.S. Newbury, 41 Brainerd Avenue, Middletown, CT 06457, (FT-10536-80-0856) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6060 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

14.0053, COMING TO TERMS WITH VIET NAM - THE WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

J.P. Brady, 7 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02122, (FB-20718-81-0288) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6061 FY-81: $19,880 TOTAL COST: $19,880

14.0054, UNEQUAL RACES - POLITICAL AND MORAL CHOICE IN ARMS CONTROL

S.P. Cohen, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (FS-20253-81-0093) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6062 FY-81: $51,739 TOTAL COST: $51,739

14.0055, CULTURAL INTERACTION AS MIRRORED IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

K.L. Hutterer, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (RO-20144-81-0218) Start: 12/80 End: 12/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support research and preparation of a monograph analyzing the cultural impact of literature produced under American influence for Filipino children and writing portraying the Philippines and her people to American youngsters.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6063 FY-81: $22,015 TOTAL COST: $22,015

14.0056, THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF MODERN BRITAIN, 1870 TO PRESENT

S.E. Koss, Columbia University Main Division, New York, New York 10027, (FS-20027-81-0078) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6064 FY-81: $57,669 TOTAL COST: $57,669

14.0057, THE U.S. AND THE CARIBBEAN - A CONFLICT OF VALUES AND GOALS

F.W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *34th & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Maryland* 21218 (FP-20033-81-0153) Start: 12/80 End: 11/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6065 FY-81: $41,585 TOTAL COST: $41,585

14.0058, IS THERE AN INTERNATIONAL MORALITY

B.M. Barry, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Political Science/Philosophy, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (FP-20018-81-0303) Start: 12/80 End: 11/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6066 FY-81: $44,646 TOTAL COST: $44,646

14.0059, ISLAM AND POLITICS IN MODERN WEST AFRICA

D.E. Skinner, 2405 McGee Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94703, (FB-20633-81-0287) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6067 FY-81: $19,830 TOTAL COST: $19,830

14.0060, PERSPECTIVES IN CHINESE HISTORY

P. Ho, University of Chicago, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of History/Far Eastern Languages & Civilizations, *5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (FS-20033-81-0138) Start: 01/81 End. 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6068 FY-81: $51,386 TOTAL COST: $51,386

14.0061, THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN ROLE IN EAST ASIA, 1937-1954

W.H. Heinrichs, Temple University, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of History, *Broad St. & Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19122 (FS-20136-81-0102) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6069 FY-81: $50,094 TOTAL COST: $50,094

14.0062, CULTURE AND POLITICS IN EUROPE IN THE ERA OF THE LIBERAL CRISIS 1880-1945

R. Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (FS-20011-81-0081) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6070 FY-81: $51,270 TOTAL COST: $51,270

14.0063, POWER AND CLASS IN AFRICA

I.L. Markovitz, Research Foundation of the City University of New York, *33 W. 42nd St., New York, New York* 10036 (FS-20250-81-0149) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6071 FY-81: $57,628 TOTAL COST: $57,628

14.0064, THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA

T.R. Metcalf, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (FS-20205-81-0064) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6072 FY-81: $50,017 TOTAL COST: $50,017

14.0065, UNITY AND DIVERSITY IN BRAZILIAN NATIONAL CULTURE

C.W. Wagley, State University System of Florida, University of Florida, Graduate School, *Gainesville, Florida* 32611 (FS-20151-81-0070) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6073 FY-81: $55,201 TOTAL COST: $55,201

14.0066, AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY ON ETHICS AND VALUES IN OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

V. Navarro, Johns Hopkins University, Graduate School, Dept. of Health Care Organization, *34th & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Maryland* 21218 (AV-20028-81-0112) Start: 01/81 End: 12/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support research and development of written materials and an international conference of scientists and humanities scholars studying the ethical issues related to the occupational health institutions of seven countries.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-607[illegible] FY-81: $38,189 TOTAL COST: $76,378

14.0067, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

C.E. Solberg, University of Washington, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Seattle, Washington* 98105 (FS-20142-81-0137) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6075 FY-81: $45,844 TOTAL COST: $45,844

14.0068, AFTER SIEGFRIED'S DEATH - GERMAN CULTURE AND SOCIETY, 1945-1980

S. Gittleman, Tufts University, Medford Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of German, *Medford, Massachusetts* 02155 (FS-20111-81-0110) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6076 FY-81: $50,381 TOTAL COST: $50,381

14.0069, THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND ITS LEGACY

R.D. Schulzinger, University of Colorado, Boulder Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *1200 University Ave., Boulder, Colorado* 80302 (FS-20042-81-0129) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6077 FY-81: $44,620 TOTAL COST: $44,620

14.0070, CATALOGING AND MICROFILMING THE ARCHIVES OF COUNT DINO GRANDI

M.A. Ledeen, Center for Strategic & International Studies, *1800 K St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (RC-20158-81-0382) Start: 11/80 End: 05/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support completion of microfilming and development of a guide to the private archives of Count Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister under the fascist regime in Italy. The papers will provide a rich and unexplored resource for the study of recent European diplomatic history.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6078 FY-81: $45,000 TOTAL COST: $45,000

14.0071, CENTRAL AFRICA PROJECT COLLECTIONS - CONSULTANCY

M. Wright, Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (RC-20180-81-0234) Start: 12/80 End: 05/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support the services of an archival consultant to assess the viability of expanding the current archival holdings of the Central Africa Project to create a major research collection focused on Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6079 FY-81: $770 TOTAL COST: $770

14.0072, GEO-SOCIAL ATLAS OF THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDERLANDS - A PLANNING CONFERENCE

L. Lauerhass, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of History, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (RD-20053-81-0378) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support an interdisciplinary planning conference for a project to develop a geographical/social atlas of the 2000-mile long U.S.-Mexico borderlands region. The conference will review previous research in the area, determine content and format of the atlas, and develop strategies for data collection.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6080 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

14.0073, CHINESE CULTURE - LANGUAGE AND ART FOR UNDERSTANDING

D.E. Mader, College of Mount St. Joseph on the Ohio, Undergraduate School, Dept. of Art History, *Mount St. Joseph, Ohio* 45051 (FB-20104-81-0276) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6081 FY-81: $19,387 TOTAL COST: $19,387

14.0074, MEN'S GENDER CONCEPTS AND SEXUAL OPPOSITION IN NEW GUINEA HIGHLANDS MYTHS

T.E. Hays, Dept. of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, 600 Mt Pleasant Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02908, (FS-20066-81-0262) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6082 FY-81: $19,116 TOTAL COST: $19,116

14.0075, MUSLIM FAMILY LAW IN SOUTH ASIA

L.C. Stout, 9 City Road, CB, 1DP, Cambridge, England, United Kingdom, (FA-20961-81-0311) Start: 02/81 End: 01/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6083 FY-81: $18,500 TOTAL COST: $18,500

14.0076, THE ECONOMICS OF ETHNICITY AND CLASS - AN HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC COMPARISON OF IRISH ADAPTATIONS IN LIVERPOOL

E.B. Ross, 94 Offord Road, Islington, London N1, England, United Kingdom, (FA-20553-81-0337) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6084 FY-81: $16,731 TOTAL COST: $16,731

14.0077, LAW IN RADICALLY DIFFERENT CULTURES

J.H. Barton, Stanford University, School of Law, *Stanford, California* 94305 (EH-20081-0236) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support field work in Egypt and Botswana needed to complete teaching materials describing how four different cultures - Botswana, California, Chinese, Egypt - treat legal problems.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6085 FY-81: $26,264 TOTAL COST: $26,264

14.0078, A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS IN IMPERIAL AND EARLY SOVIET RUSSIA

A.J. Rieber, 353 Lindsay Drive, Berwyn, PA 19312, (FA-20504-81-0277) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6086 FY-81: $22,000 TOTAL COST: $22,000

14.0079, COURSE MATERIALS FOR CHINESE AND JAPANESE BUSINESS LANGUAGE

A.A. Rickett, University of Maryland, College Park Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Chinese, *College Park, Maryland* 20742 (EH-20035-81-0246) Start: 05/81 End: 07/83

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support a project to develop curricular materials in Chinese and Japanese languages with a focus on the practice and culture of business.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6087 FY-81: $58,764 TOTAL COST: $132,241

14.0080, MUSLIM ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE U.S.S.R.

R.N. Frye, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Near Eastern Languages & Civilizations, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (FS-20278-81-0120) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6088 FY-81: $55,345 TOTAL COST: $55,345

14.0081, HOW GREEK VILLAGERS MAKE A LIVING - CONSEQUENCES OF EXTERNAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

D.O. Bennett, Washington University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *4559 Scott Ave., St. Louis, Missouri* 63130 (BNS80-07129) Start: 07/80 End: 06/82

This research will analyze the consequences of national and international developments for individuals at different socio-economic levels within rural Greek communities. It will examine the actual degree of economic and social differences, the process of change in the socio-economic structure, and the processes by which this structure tempers the way external changes affect villagers. The focus will be on variation in opportunity structure and economic strategies when new sources of income become available. Occupational histories and analysis of initial choices of occupation at the time of school leaving will be used to compare the situations of different individuals, both synchronically and throughout the development period since 1950, and to follow changes in the situations of specific individuals through time. The following hypotheses will be tested: development in Greece's economy and relationship to the world has introduced more opportunities for making a living, but access to these opportunities is restricted on the basis of level of socio-economic resources; the individual's response is dependent on his or her position in the prior socio-economic structure; sufficient socio-economic variation exists, even within relatively egalitarian Greek Villages, to affect occupational opportunities and overall effects of development.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. EW-989 FY-80: $6,927

14.0082, CULTURAL IDENTITY IN ARNHEM LAND, AUSTRALIA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

D.B. Rose, Bryn Mawr College, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania* 19010 (BNS80-07237) Start: 05/80 End: 10/82

This research is aimed at illuminating cultural concepts underlying personal and group identity; it will focus on siblingship and gender in cultural and social contexts within a group struggling for survival in contact situation. The data to be obtained are: 1) observable cross-sex and same-sex sibling behavior and beliefs concerning the meaning and value of siblingship; 2) ideas about conception and birth, particularly as they relate to personal and group identity; and 3) cultural assumptions about maleness and femaleness.

The research will contribute to ongoing research in anthropology concerned with siblingship, gender and cultural identity; in addition, it will be important to the aboriginal peoples themselves as it will constitute another resource in their management of their own identity.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. EW-991 FY-80: $4,145

14.0083, LEGAL USE AND LEGAL CHANGE

M. Davis, Brandeis University, School of Social Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *415 South St., Waltham, Massachusetts* 02154 (BNS79-24740) Start: 09/80 End: 05/82

In rural India today a British-inspired, modern, national legal system co-exists with indigenous, status-oriented systems of customary and religious law. This study will examine the institutions, roles and rules of obligation and procedure identified with the multiple legal system in rural West Bengal, and consider when and why aggrieved persons use or avoid in dispute processing the alternate legal remedies available to them.

The ethnography generated from disputes observed, remembered by informants or recovered from records in the villages and court of a subdivisional jurisdiction will provide clear evidence of who uses the available dispute remedies for what kinds of grievances, for grievances involving what social relationships, with what expectations, with what outcomes, and with what variation in use and expectation over a lifetime. There will also be evidence of how and why dispute processing varies with differences in caste and class, among males and females, and with differences in legal need, knowledge, experience, time and money as these affect access. Following disputants "forwards" from the village to the subdivisional court, and "backwards" from the court to their various villages, will provide insight into the interaction of mutual accommodation of local and state law ways. The type and frequency of disputes entered into village and court records will also be examined for changing patterns of legal use since Indian independence.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FB-820 FY-80: $69,330

14.0084, DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY

R.M. Malina, University of Texas, Austin Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *200 W. 21st, Austin, Texas* 78712 (BNS80-04316) Start: 07/80 End: 06/82

This study considers size, physique and selected anthropometric dimensions of children, youth and adults of Pere Village, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea in a modified longitudinal and secular perspective. Anthropometric and somatotype data were collected on the population of Pere Village in 1954, 1966 and 1968. The data include mixed-longitudinal observations on 413 children and youth 2 through 17 years of age, and on 327 individuals 18 years of age and older. This study proposes to obtain the same anthropometric and somatotype data on the population of Pere Village in the Spring of 1980. The somatotype photographs, through appropriate enlargement, will be suitable for the assessment of maturity status as indicated in the development of secondary sex characteristics in both sexes. The entire data base will be analyzed in four ways: (1) secular changes over the 26-year period; (2) longitudinal changes in growth and physique during childhood, youth and adulthood; (3) maturation of secondary sex characteristics (pubic hair and genitals in boys; pubic hair and breasts in girls); and (4) genetics of growth and physique as indicated in assortative mating, parent-child, and sibling correlations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FB-834 FY-80: $7,779

14.0085, THE CULTURAL ECOLOGY OF AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM

M. Kahn, Bryn Mawr College, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania* 19010 (BNS80-05243) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

This research attempts to understand why a horticultural people in Papua New Guinea, who permanently depend on an irrigation system and occasionally on the use of a traditional aqueduct for their existence, negate the potential of the aqueduct and refuse every opportunity of agricultural intensification. Verbally, they lament what they consider their state of perpetual "famine"; yet, one of their strongest beliefs is that if they work on the aqueduct they will die. Thus, although all ingredients are present for intensification and change, there is an overriding cultural emphasis on homeostasis. An ecological model buttressed by social, political, and ideological considerations is utilized to understand a cyclical system of aqueduct use and disuse. The research contributes to the theoretical literature on cultural ecology, specifically in its attempt to integrate an ecological explanation with an ideological one in understanding social behavior and cultural development. Moreover, it has wide practical application for studies of cultural adaptation to technological change.

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SSIE No. FB-836 FY-80: $31,024

14.0086, EARLY MOTHER-INFANT INTERACTION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

N. Shand, Menninger Foundation, Dept. of Research, *3617 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas* 66601 (BNS80-07131) Start: 06/80 End: 11/81

This project involves analysis of data collected over five years concerning the influence of cultural and other factors in maternal behavior and child development in Japan and the United States. The data base was collected through the use of intra-second time-lapse cameras, sound recording, and observation and contains data on 100 Japanese and 100 American mother-infant dyads. The data base is methodologically rigorous enough to allow for correlational and multivariate analysis as well as more sophisticated mathematical analyses. The data directly articulate with a series of closely-related hypotheses about human communication and development. Related issues of concern include the early infancy and socialization of humans and other primates, language acquisition, communication and the nature of "normality" and "pathology" in human development.

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SSIE No. FB-844 FY-80: $100,000

14.0087, PERSON PERCEPTION AND SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT

R.G. D'Andrade, University of California, San Diego Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *P.O. Box 109, La Jolla, California* 92037 (BNS80-05731) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

The objective of this project is to investigate the cultural constructs on which person perception is based. Previous research indicates that a major part of person perception is the placement of a person's behavior within a particular sociocultural context or personal environment. To develop a conceptual model of how Americans represent and understand such contexts, a series of methodological procedures will be used. These procedures will produce a propositional network, which validly describes the salient concepts and their interrelations for each of a number of major sociocultural contexts. Some of the contexts to be investigated are family, work, love, friendship, recreation, and certain aspects of the self. Once these conceptual models have been developed, an attempt will be made to test validity by examining the degree to which these conceptuals are differentially endorsed cross-culturally, using student populations from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and England.

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SSIE No. FB-855 FY-80: $46,012

14.0088, COLONIAL POLITICAL ECONOMY AND AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT

R.G. Fox, Duke University, Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Durham, North Carolina* 27706 (BNS80-07726) Start: 07/80 End: 03/82

This project involves fifteen months of ethnohistorical research on the penetration of the world capitalist economy into the Punjab before 1947 and on the class conflicts and rural political movements to which it gave rise. The research conbributes to understanding how the historical pattern of appropriation between (British) core and (South Asian) periphery in the world capitalist system generated the unequal development that conditions agricultural development, agrarian organization, and political ideology and institutions in the postcolonial world today. Research methods will consist of collection of quantifiable and less easily quantifiable data from archival sources as well as oral history. The project will be undertaken in London, England and Punjab, Pakistan.

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SSIE No. FB-859 FY-80: $62,295

14.0089, TOURISM AND INDIGENOUS RESPONSE IN THE NEW HEBRIDES - DOCTORAL DISSERATION RESEARCH

C.r. deBurlo, Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs, Dept. of Anthropology, *Huntington Hall, Syracuse, New York* 13210 (BNS80-08666) Start: 08/80 End: 04/82

The main topic of this research is the role of international tourism as a catalyst of contemporary social and cultural change in the New Hebrides, Southwest Pacific. The central problem is the quality and selective process of cultural changes caused primarily by tourism in New Hebridean communities. Patterns of responses by indigenous people to tourism, and the local level social and cultural consequences of tourism are the focal points of inquiry. The key factors considered are the interactive effects of: the degree of contacts with tourists; the location and contexts; the types of tourists and their image of local cultures.

The New Hebrides island group of Melanesia is the site selected because it is a newly developing South Pacific island nation with a growing tourist industry. Because tourism has grown since 1971, yet is still focused on the main port town, this is an important and manageable study. The tourist industry markets New Hebridean cultures as attractions, yet no study of the socio-cultural impacts of tourism has been done there. This research will contribute to theory in the anthropology of tourism as agent of culture change, and of contemporary Melanesia. It intends to contribute to planning for amelioration of social costs balanced with local economic benefits of tourism.

Research covers the main tourist town area, resorts, and selected hinterland villages. It considers islanders with close, repeated, contacts with tourists and those with diffuse exposure; as well as varying types of tourists.

Ethnographic techniques of data collection are combined with survey and records data. Analysis focuses on local-level changes within the contexts of the overall dimensions of tourism development in the New Hebrides.

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SSIE No. FB-864 FY-80: $6,035

14.0090, DEVIANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN A FRENCH COMMUNITY - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

A. Sursock, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (BNS80-08679) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

French ideology has often been described as stressing individualism at the expense of corporatism. This research will investigate the role of individualism and corporatism in the small town of Chilly-Mazarin, France. It will examine the extent to which it can be maintained that members of a society behave consistently in terms of a single ideological value over time and in different spheres of life.

Two questions guide this research. First, can different ideological values be correlated with different spheres of life (work, family, politics)? Second, can individualism and corporatism vary cyclically depending on certain political conditions? More specifically, can political disturbances lead to a stress on corporatism for those who are active in political protest while it leads to a stress on individualism for those outside the political arena? I would expect in the latter case individualism to be expressed in deviant behavior which is not directly related to political issues. The 12-months research time in Ch.-Mazarin will be spent exploring this.

The techniques to be used are: intensive, semi-structured interviews with a stratified sample of the population; intensive participant observation; collection and analysis of several types of deviance; and study of political history of the town - against the national scene - using local records and interviews.

This research should further our understanding of ideology, and political conditions which lead to ideological shifts. It will illuminate the conditions under which citizens in nation-states choose to participate or retreat from social life. Finally, it should further understanding of the political roots of deviant behavior.

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SSIE No. FB-867 FY-80: $2,190

14.0091, ECONOMIC ROLES OF CHILDREN IN WEST AFRICA

E. Schildkrout, American Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Anthropology, *Central Park W. & 79th St., New York, New York* 10024 (BNS80-14089) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

Based on data collected in northern Nigeria, this research concerns the relationship between children's economic roles and the socio-economic status of their parents; the relationship between children's economic roles and the position of Muslim women in purdah; and the effects of changes in children's roles - consequent to government policies on education - on the structure of the family and on the definition of childhood. Historical data from Europe and the U.S.A. suggest a negative correlation between economic status and formal education on the one hand, and family size and child labor, on the other. Deductions about changing relationships between socio-economic structures, fertility and child labor have been derived from historical and demographic data covering the pre-industrial, early industrial and modern periods in Europe. Recent research in non-western societies, including the data considered here, has begun to question the universality of some of the observed trends add the framework of analysis used. This research will use the concept of sex-segregated economic domains in the analysis of household and income data. Children are seen as intermediaries between these domains.

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SSIE No. FB-896 FY-80: $35,588

14.0092, INDIGENOUS NON-MEDICAL HEALING TECHNIQUES

K. Finkler, Eastern Michigan University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *122 Pierce, Ypsilanti, Michigan* 48197 (BNS80-13077) Start: 09/80 End: 06/82

The aim of this project is to analyze results of a field investigation which was carried out from September 1977 to August 1979 in Mexico with funds provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The concerns of the field research were two-fold: a) to assess the outcome of treatments of indigenous healers, concomitantly to establish categories of illnesses brought to Spiritualist temples for treatment as compared with medical practitioners and government health centers, to explore patients' perceived etiologies of their illnesses along with patients' histories of care prior to contact with Spiritualist healers, and to examine the reasons why patients prefer this type of health care delivery to modern medical care, given that both types of treatment are equally accessible to them; b) to test hypotheses related to the current role of dissident religious movements, especially the Spiritualist cult, in rural enclaves of Mexico. Data were gathered using qualitative techniques. The materials collected will be analyzed from several anthropological and sociological perspectives and the 1,317 socio-economic and health questionnaires administered at seven different health delivery sites and to a control group will be statistically treated by computer.

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SSIE No. FB-906 FY-80: $40,000

14.0093, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN A MARITIME FISHING SOCIETY

C. Sather, Oregon State Higher Education System, University of Oregon, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Johnson Hall, Eugene, Oregon* 97403 (BNS80-14321) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

The purpose of this study is to give an account of social and economic change in a maritime fishing society of northern Borneo. The special interest of the society dealt with, that of the Bajau Laut of the Semporna District, Sabah, derives from its highly specialized nature: as formerly a semi-nomadic, fishing and marine collecting community. This study traces the effects of technical change and the development of a regional market on the social structure of the community, its status as an ethnic group, and the role its members play in a larger regional economy.

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SSIE No. FB-914 FY-80: $26,003

14.0094, PUBLICATION OF MANUSCRIPT - CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND ETHNICITY IN MODERN ECUADOR

R.K. Grover, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, University of Illinois Press, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (BNS80-14327) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

Publication support is provided for the book Cultural Transformations and Ethnicity in Modern Ecuador. This work, consisting of twenty-seven papers by anthropologists, all of whom have done extensive field work in Ecuador, represents a unique contribution of anthropological analysis to some of the major problems facing the world at this time. In Ecuador centralization of planning and practice for environmental management and social, cultural, and ethnic homogenization is taking place simultaneously with remarkable ethnic resurgence. The contributors document the enduring structures and adaptive versatility of Ecuador's black, native, and "mixed" people within the context of the dual responses to centralized development of this OPEC nation. The book makes a strong contribution to anthropological theory, as well as to the substantive issues of cultural continuity and change, and centralization and radical differentiation, within nations whose resources have become vital to the national interests of the most developed nations.

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SSIE No. FB-916 FY-80: $10,000

14.0095, REVITALIZATION OF LE QUEYRAS REGION OF ALPINE FRANCE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

C.R. Davis, University of Pittsburgh, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *4200 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15260 (BNS80-14264) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

Le Queyras is a rural region of Alpine France where 2,000 permanent residents live in eight villages and several small hamlets. As in many such regions in France, the Queyrassins were faced with either the continued exodus of their young and economic depression or with large-scale tourism, which French national policy has promoted for two decades. Instead, in 1977 the Queyrassins declared their region to be natural park so as to benefit from controlled tourism and planned the renewal of local agriculture and crafts. Outside forces, on the national level, must be reconciled with park ideology, however.

This research is focused on myth and rhetoric and secular and non-secular rituals in an effort to see how they conceptualize and shape local attitudes. The research design based on participant observation, content analysis of local publications and transcripts of local meetings, and cultural exegesis by means of interviews and formal elicitation techniques, should reveal the ideological paradigms consistent with the "practical" manifestations of Queyrassin revitalization.

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SSIE No. FB-917 FY-80: $1,590

14.0096, IMAGES OF SYNTHESIS IN A TIBETAN COMMUNITY - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

S.R. Mumford, Princeton University, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey* 08540 (BNS80-16217) Start: 09/80 End: 02/83

This research is a study of the oral tradition of an indigenous Tibetan community in North-Central Nepal. The image of sacred-secular synthesis as it is conceived by the folk culture will be examined along with its significance as commentary on social-historical events. The research will be informed by an interpretative model that systematically relates great/little tradition analysis to conceptions of time and images of kinship.

Tibetan culture seeks to unite a Buddhist enlightenment goal with human experience of the world. This study will explore the hypothesis that in contrast to the orthodox synthesis of the two realms as an inner "individual process", the Tibetan folk tradition synthesizes the Buddhist goal with a "relational process" of nature, society and history. Unlike orthodoxy, the folk conception is not explicitly formulated. It can be revealed, however, through contextual study of the oral tradition.

Three basic oppositions will be examined: the perspective of shamanism in contrast to Lamaism, the lay-religious view in contrast to that of the monastic community, and orthodox versus folk images of kinship. Data collection will focus on the legendary tradition as a cultural commentary, along with autobiographical interpretations of past and present events and in conjunction with a study of social-economic trends in Nepal. The manner in which the oral tradition integrates Buddhism with social goals will be explicated.

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SSIE No. FB-925 FY-80: $7,480

14.0097, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL FRANCE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

D.E. Reed, Brandeis University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *415 South St., Waltham, Massachusetts* 02154 (BNS80-15758) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

The purpose of this study is analyze the ways in which changes in educational policy, on one hand, and changes in the local community, on the other interact to influence changes in local primary education. The major hypothesis is that local social changes lead to constraints and/or incentives in the implementation of the "ideal" of educational policy and administration and cause changes in local schooling. Ethnographic and historical methods will be used to investigate a township and its school in rural France during the period from WWII to the present. An initial month will be spent researching educational policy in Paris since the centralized French system formulates policy at the State level. Then, an in-depth analysis of local schooling and social life will be conducted. This project is significant in that it will provide a new perspective on the relationship between education and social change through its focus on changes in local constraints on policy implementation. Also, it will produce a case study of comparative value for discussions of the policy implications of centralized vs. noncentralized control of schooling. Finally, this research will be the first historically-oriented ethnography of education in contemporary France. Since French education and rural life have both changed dramatically since WWII, such a study is greatly needed.

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SSIE No. FB-929 FY-80: $4,550

14.0098, ETHNICITY IN AN URBAN CONTEXT - INDIGENOUS BLACK SOCIAL RELATIONS IN NORTH QUITO, EQUADOR - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

K. Fine, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (BNS80-15669) Start: 08/80 End: 01/82

This is a study of the social organization of ethnic relations among indigenous and black peoples now living in Cotocollao, a suburb of north Quito, Ecuador. It focuses on the cultural expressions of reflexive, ethnic categorizations to discover and identify relationships between Indians and Blacks in their respective and mutual adaptation to an urban environment wherein the ideology of "racial mixture" prevails. This study will be significant because it examines relationships between Indians and blacks, thus taking a new approach to ethnic reflexivity in Latin America by not assuming that the only, or most salient, oppositions are to be found in white-Indian or white-black categorical contrasts or gradations thereof. While assuming that relations of class have an important historical and structural relevance to a study of urban ethnicity, it does not assume that class directly determines ethnic and racial relations. The following issues will be given detailed attention: 1) the ways by which black and indigenous identity is expressed in everyday, ambiguous, and ritualized settings, and 2) the historical factors which give background and significance to the complex social demography of Quito and the surrounding highland areas.

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SSIE No. FB-930 FY-80: $4,740

14.0099, THE UPPER AMAZON IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

A. Golob, City University of New York, Graduate School & University Center, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *33 W. 42nd St., New York, New York* 10036 (BNS80-16641) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

The goal of this research is to reconstruct changes in the settlement patterns and political organization of Upper Amazon societies that took place during the 17th and 18th centuries as a result of Spanish colonization. Emphasis will be placed on the reorganization of social life within the village and the reorganization of relationships among villages. Common assumptions in lowland South American studies are that historical events did not significantly change inter- and intra-village relationships, and that present day small villages are largely the result of such factors as potential protein scarcity, warfare, and low population density. Initial studies of the historical record, however, revealed that small villages are a result of the process of colonization that dramatically reorganized indigenous social life. The major historical documents for this period were written by Jesuit missionaries who worked in the Upper Amazon from 1650 to 1767. While some Jesuit reports have been published, there is a large store of valuable unpublished documents available in Ecuador, Peru, Spain, and Italy which will be examined.

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SSIE No. FB-936 FY-80: $6,242

14.0100, THE COMMUNICATION OF EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

E.L. McHugh, University of California, San Diego Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *P.O. Box 109, La Jolla, California* 92037 (BNS80-16391) Start: 09/80 End: 08/82

The aim of this project is to understand the cultural organization of emotional experience and expressive behavior among the Gurungs of Nepal. In order to discover the idiom for the expression of affect and its relation to other aspects of Gurung culture, the following questions will be explored: 1. What are the culturally shared techniques of emotional expression, and how do Gurungs commonly understand and respond to these? 2. How do these patterns of communication articulate with social structure and personality, i.e., how do they vary with status and role, and how do they connect with the individual's needs and conflicts? 3. What are the dominant concerns evident in styles of expression, social structure, and personality, and how do these act as integrating forces in Gurung culture?

Research procedures will include participant observation, interviews, semantic analysis, and analysis of ritual behavior.

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SSIE No. FB-942 FY-80: $6,867

14.0101, THE BURMESE PALACE LANGUAGE, NON-STANDARD BURMESE DIALECTS, AND THE DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS OF BURMESE

F.K. Lehman, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (BNS80-17894) Start: 07/80 End: 02/82

The investigator will undertake a two-part project of linguistic research in Burma. One part will be a study of the archaic Palace dialect, known now only to a few very old people in Mandalay who once were active speakers of it. The second part is to study one of the currently used non-standard dialects of Burmese, possibly Yaw. The first anticipated result of the project will be a detailed linguistic description of 'Middle Burmese' or the Palace dialect, possibly taken together with Porana Burmese. The description will include analyzed texts and glossary. This will be followed up by a work on the processes of grammatical change in the history of Burmese, with special reference to the larger question of these processes in the Tibeto-Burman family as a whole. Additionally, it is anticipated that there will be a linguistic description of Yaw or another non-standard dialect.

This work will be of significance to scholars of Tibeto-Burman linguistics generally as well as of Burmese; it is intended to relate scholarship on Burmese more than hitherto to developments in theoretical linguistics.

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SSIE No. FB-944 FY-80: $35,000

14.0102, ENVIRONMENTAL MAPS AND MODELS IN A PASTORAL SOCIETY

V.R. Dyson Hudson, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (BNS80-17800) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

Pastoralists, exploiting the savanna ecosystems which cover vast areas of tropical Africa, represent a highly successful human adaptation to a harsh, unpredictable environment. Understanding these ecosystems will require long-term studies by ecologists and anthropologists willing to integrate their research toward this common goal. The objective of this research on Turkana perceptions of their environment is to identify the cognitive maps and models which the Turkana use to organize information about their spatial and temporal environment, to make predictions about environmental conditions, and to communicate this information to other Turkana. This objective should be accomplished in such a way that Turkana cognitive maps and models can be related to environmental "facts" on the one hand, and to Turkana behavior on the other. This research project has been selected because it will contribute to a planned long-term ecological study of the Turkana ecosystem, yet is a valid study in its own right which can be completed in one year of field work.

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SSIE No. FB-946 FY-80: $80,000

14.0103, FROM FREE COLORED TO MIDDLE CLASS - THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION IN ANTIGUA, BRITISH WEST INDIES - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

S. Lowes, Columbia University, Columbia University Teachers College, School of Education, Dept. of Philosophy & Social Science, *525 W. 120th St., New York, New York* 10027 (BNS80-17228) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

Social scientists dealing with the problems of economic development have singled out the "middle class" as being a particularly important agent in both fostering and preventing social change; yet the term has seldom been carefully defined and the development of a middle class over time has not been studied to anthropological detail in the Caribbean. This project will examine the development of a middle class on the British island of Antigua, West Indies, after emancipation in 1834, and at the same time will test a prevalent assumption that this class developed directly from the free colored population. The research will include an investigation of the changing composition of the Antiguan middle class from 1834 to the present, and will use both cross-sectional, statistical data and a series of family histories. These family histories, drawn from both informant sources and archival materials, will be used to investigate both emergent social patterns and strategies for increasing or maintaining class position.

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SSIE No. FB-948 FY-80: $2,510

14.0104, THE DYNAMICS OF THE SOVIET ENTERPRISE

J.R. Thornton, University of Delaware, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Newark, Delaware* 19711 (SES80-02002) Start: 08/80 End: 01/82

This project examines in a dynamic framework the efficacy of the orthodox U.S.S.R. managerial incentive scheme. Our analysis focuses on the ratchet and overfulfillment bonus; both are common features of bureaucratic life in the Soviet sphere and the West, e.g., multidivisional firms, defense contracts. The effect of the ratchet on managerial behavior can be studied only within a dynamic framework. This, to our knowledge, has not yet been done.

The U.S.S.R. incentive system ostensibly induces enterprise managers to make decisions consistent with the center's intentions. But the anecdotal evidence indicates that the effect of the piece rate overfulfillment bonus is neutralized by the ratchet, the tendency of superiors to base this period's plan on last period's performance, and enterprises rarely significantly overfulfill their plans.

A simplified version of the USSR incentive structure is employed: there is a basic, fixed fulfillment bonus and a variable bonus which depends on the degree of fulfillment of the plan, and a ratchet which makes the target set by the planners depend on last period's level of output.

Using stochastic dynamic programming, the project investigates how managerial behavior is affected by the ratchet, evaluates the desirability of the altered behavior, and suggests methods of making managerial decisions more socially desirable.

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SSIE No. FB-446 FY-80: $30,672

14.0105, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND LONG WAVES IN ECONOMIC GROWTH - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

K. Barr, State University of New York, Binghamton Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Vestal Parkway, Binghamton,* *New York* 13901 (SES80-07176) Start: 07/80 End: 06/82

This research project pursues a comparative study of the relationship between the business activities of industrial enterprises and the rhythmic pattern of long waves of capitalist development. The empirical focus is specifically on enterprises from the cotton textile industry and the long wave dating from 1789 to 1849. Three geographical sites - Clyde Valley, Scotland, South-east Lancashire, England, and West Bengal, India - are undergoing examination, and for each site a single enterprise has been selected for case study. The rhythmic pattern of the long wave is broken down into phases - the A phase, or period of rapid expansion (1789-1810); the T phase, or transitional period of relative stagnation (1811-1817); and the B phase, or period of contraction marked by economic depression (1818-1849). The research task is to describe, classify, and explain the degree to which the business activities of cotton textile enterprises alter in correspondence with the phases of the 1789-1849 long wave. The project has implications for interpreting the mechanism involved in long waves at other times and places, including the present.

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SSIE No. FB-450 FY-80: $3,700

14.0106, ECONOMETRIC RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

J.S. Chipman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Economics, *322 Johnston Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota* 55455 (SES80-08047) Start: 07/80 End: 12/82

A multi-commodity, multi-factor model of international trade is developed further and applied to detailed time-series data available for West Germany and Sweden. The object is to measure the magnitude and timing of the responses of domestic sectoral prices and wages, domestic output and employment (by industry), and the country's imports and exports (by commodity group), to changes in world prices and in the direction and intensity of capital movements into and out of the country. While the model is fundamentally microeconomic and neoclassical in nature, it is to be refined so as to take explicit account of monetary policy and exchange-rate variations.

The model, which makes a distinction between "tradeable" and "nontradeable" commodities, predicts very different responses according to the number of internationally tradeable commodities produced at home respectively exceeds or equals, or falls short of, the number of primary factors of production. A major object of the research is to determine which of these two hypotheses is in closer accord with empirical observations. Statistical methods are employed in order to infer the direction of causality as between international prices and domestic prices and wages, etc., and to distinguish between autonomous and accommodating components of the balance of payments.

At a later stage, a framework is developed for measuring the domestic welfare effects of changes in international variables such as, in particular, tariff rates.

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SSIE No. FB-463 FY-80: $114,535

14.0107, LYSENKOISM IN THE WEST

D.B. Paul, University of Massachusetts, Boston Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *100 Arlington St., Boston, Massachusetts* 02125 (SES80-08661) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

This project will explore the impact of Lysenkoism on left-wing British and American scientists of the 1930s-50s. We know from previous work a considerable amount about the history of Lysenkoism in the U.S.S.R. and of the history of Lysenkoism in France. Of the impact of Lysenkoism in Britain and the United States we know almost nothing. These countries are of special interest because the "modern synthesis" of classical Darwinism and Mendelian genetics was almost entirely an Anglo-American creation. Unlike the situation in France, where biologists remained sympathetic to "Lamarckism" until well into the twentieth century, Lysenko's rise to power forced a painful choice on those British and American scientists who were orthodox Marxists; either repudiate their own and/or their colleagues' scientific work or break with the Communist Party. In Britain, where a large number of scientists had become communists during the 1930s (the "social relations of science movement"), most chose to stand with the Party, although there were a number of notable exceptions such as Lancelot Hogben and ultimately J.B.S. Haldane. In the United States, the (relatively few) Marxist biologists all became early critics of Lysenko and developments in the Soviet Union generally - while remaining Marxists, or at least socialists. Utilizing both published and unpublished material, including the available correspondence of the leading Marxist scientists in both countries (such as J.D. Bernal and Haldane in Britain, M.G. Muller and Edgar Altenburg in the United States), this project will provide a detailed account of, and explanation for, the varying histories of Lysenko's impact in these two countries.

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SSIE No. FB-468 FY-80: $18,282

14.0108, THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE ON SANCTIONS

D. Black, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-11034) Start: 08/80 End: 01/82

This project outlines a comprehensive survey of social control in 60 non-industrial societies. The units of analysis are social settings within these societies, such as relationships between spouse, neighbors, and strangers, and the central problem is to understand how social control varies with its location and direction in social space. Independent variables include such features of relationships as the distribution of wealth within them, their intimacy and cultural homogeneity, and the degree to which they involve groups as well as individuals. The dependent variables are the form and style of social control - the form might be unilateral, bilateral, or trilateral (with further variation in each category), while the style might be penal, compensatory, therapeutic, or conciliatory. The 60-society sample will be supplemented by additional empirical materials, with special reference to law and social control in modern America. This project is designed to yield quantitative generalizations and theoretical propositions which can be useful in interpreting the character of the law as a function of the social structure of the settings to which the law applies.

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SSIE No. FB-481 FY-80: $50,814

14.0109, A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEGISLATOR-CONSTITUENCY RELATIONS

J.A. Ferejohn, California Inst. of Technology, Graduate School, Dept. of Humanities & Social Sciences, *1201 E. California Blvd., Pasadena, California* 91109 (SES80-10662) Start: 08/80 End: 01/83

This grant supports continued research on the citizen-legislator linkage in a cross-national comparison of elections to the British Parliament and the U.S. House of Representatives.

The initial phase of this project was devoted largely to data collection: the construction of historical data files on election returns and candidate resource allocations, the gathering of British survey data to parallel the 1978 U.S. National Election Study, and case studies of British M.P. constituent activities.

This grant provides support for the final phase. This includes completion of the historical data file and an additional case study of M.P.'s. The primary activity, however, is the continued construction and estimation of complex multi-variate models for the analysis of the role of constituency activities in British Parliamentary and U.S. House elections.

Significant methodological advances are being achieved in the development of new statistical estimation techniques for simultaneous equation problems for limited dependent variables, and in the analysis of multi-level longitudinal data sets in cross-national research.

The study should be a significant contribution to our systematic understanding of the empirical dynamics of British and U.S. elections while developing advanced methodological techniques that will prove useful in a much wider range of social science research.

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SSIE No. FB-483 FY-80: $154,328

14.0110, MODELS OF DECISION-MAKING AMONG LAY AND LAWYER JUDGES

S.S. Diamond, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Psychology, *601 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Illinois* 60680 (SES80-13079) Start: 09/80 End: 02/83

This study is directed to examining the process of decision-making among lay and lawyer judges. While judging in most modern legal systems is generally entrusted to professionals (legally trained judges), many countries including the United States also make substantial use of lay judges and juries. The focus of the present research is on lay participants in the judicial process; specifically, (1) the extent to which lay persons as compared with professional judges encourage full presentation of evidence in a case, (2) the way in which they go about evaluating the credibility of testimony and drawing conclusions on the evidence, and (3) the manner in which they use information in making decisions. The setting for the research is the London Court, the one location where both lay and lawyer judges separately hear comparable kinds of cases. This element of environmental control is important in isolating lay and lawyer differences in decision-making. Also, the research plan involves the use of a variety of methodological approaches: archival information on bail and sentencing, in-court observation, interview, and questionnaire. Through complex, multivariate analyses of these data, including multiple regression and long linear analyses, patterns of decision-making will be identified and models refined.

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SSIE No. FB-494 FY-80: $97,139

14.0111, EMPIRICAL TESTING OF A DYNAMIC THEORETICAL MODEL OF URBAN LAND USE

M. Fujita, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Regional Science, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (SES80-14257) Start: 08/80 End: 01/82

A dynamic model of urban land use will be developed by combining three major theoretical approaches within the context of the general theory of stochastic processes applied to land price determination, land price changes and land development. The static theory of urban land use, capital asset pricing theory and portfolio choice theory. The model will explicitly take into consideration externalities associated with the uncertainty and expectations of property owners and developers.

The model will be used to empirically evaluate the long-run efficiency of urban land use development and the urban renewal process in the Tokyo metropolitan area for which data required for the model are available. The housing development and filtering process, the effects of uncertainty on the geographic pattern of urban land prices, and the effects of population growth, transportation network development and changes in agglomeration economies on the geographic configuration of land use will also be examined. A monograph will be produced as an outcome of the research.

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SSIE No. FB-499 FY-80: $29,500

14.0112, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON LANGUAGE POLICY AND ETHNIC IDENTITY CHANGE IN THE U.S.S.R.

B.D. Silver, Michigan State University, School of Social Science, Dept. of Political Science, *New Administration Bldg., East Lansing, Michigan* 48823 (SES80-15074) Start: 09/80 End: 02/83

This is a study of language use and ethnic identity change among non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union. The study develops and tests multivariate models explaining both linguistic Russification and ethnic reidentification among 45 non-Russian ethnic groups. The explanatory models are designed to test for the impact of two broad sets of factors: (a) social and demographic factors and (b) political factors. Although both sets of factors are expected to play important independent roles affecting linguistic russification ethnic reidentification, the social and demographic factors are assumed initially to be the primary factors encouraging non-Russian nationalities to assimilate linguistically or by reidentification; such processes as urbanization, geographic mobility, entrance into the job market, and interethnic contact may be expected to provide strong incentives and opportunities for non-Russian to become bilingual or to reidentify with the numerically and culturally dominant Russian ethnic group. This "Russification" is also encouraged (directly or indirectly) by certain governmental policies. At the same time, such political factors as the government a nominal recognition of the autonomy of nationalities and the provision of native language schools and other cultural facilities may retard linguistic Russification and reidentification. The research draws its primary data from the 1959, 1970, and 1979 Soviet censuses. It develops a special technique for estimating rates of ethnic reidentification between census dates and it constructs an original set of data on the development of bilingual education in the USSR since 1935.

This research is being done in collaboration with Dr. Barbara A. Anderson at Brown University.

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SSIE No. FB-502 FY-80: $75,580

14.0113, THE STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN POLICY ATTITUDES - A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF MASS AND ELITE CHANGE

M.A. Maggiotto, State University System of Florida, University of Florida, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *208 Tigert Hall, Gainesville, Florida* 32601 (SES80-14984) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

Democratic politics are characterized by the translation of popular demands into public policies. Yet when confronting American foreign policy making, analysts generally agree an "elitist" model describes the policy making process. Should the views of the mass public and the elite differ substantially, then, policy outcomes may not reflect popular demands at all.

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the political structure of mass and elite attitudes toward foreign affairs longitudinally. Using surveys of elite and mass attitudes in 1974 and 1978, this project focuses on foreign policy intensively and delineates structure through covariance and factor sealing. Second, it examines the structure of elite positions from a content analysis of newspaper editorials. Third, it examines the translation of attitudes into policy by following decision-making in the 94th and 96th Congresses.

This research seeks to answer the vital question: Are the views of the elite and the mass public so divergent that foreign policy outcomes do not reflect mass preferences, or do the elites and the mass public share a reasonably common set of preferences so that policy responsive to one group actually represents the views of the other as well? The analysis should be a significant contribution to our understanding of the evolving role of public opinion in the formulation of American foreign policy.

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SSIE No. FB-504 FY-80: $65,123

14.0114, THE HUMAN ECOLOGY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN RUKWA REGION, TANZANIA (1940'S-1950'S) - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

B.A. Bury, Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (SES80-16418) Start: 06/80 End: 04/81

The human ecology of agricultural production will be examined in the context of environmental crisis, and in relation to economic and political conditions in Rukwa Region, Tanzania. Models previously developed to describe the relationships between human population, resources and technology are deterministic and one-dimensional, failing to explain the complexity that these relationships actually demonstrate in the world. This research will develop a more dynamic model of the relationship between population density, environmental resources and technology by documenting and contrasting agricultural production stratagies in relation to political and economic conditions during the severe drought of the 1950s and non-drought conditions.

The methodology of this study includes the interpretation of aerial photography from 1950 and 1978, analysis of meteorological, soils and agricultural data, oral interviewing and archival research. The research has important implications for agricultural development efforts in tropical Africa in general, and Tanzania in particular, where agricultural populations have recently been reorganized into larger settlements in efforts to direct integrate development efforts.

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SSIE No. FB-507 FY-80: $6,770

14.0115, CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE IN A CHANGING SOCIAL CONTEXT IN CENTRAL SUDAN - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

C. Katz, Clark University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography, *Worcester, Massachusetts* 01610 (SES80-17712) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

The research will study and document the environmental learning and knowledge of rural Sudanese children as one aspect of socialization within a transitional economic setting. The larger theoretical goal of this research is the analysis of environmental knowledge both as a cultural phenomenon, that is a body of structured concepts shared within a social matrix, and as something inseparable from the labor process and its underlying relations of production. The research will entail an empirical ethnographic study within a village recently incorporated in state sponsored irrigation scheme. A set of complementary research strategies will be employed which includes observational methods, including film documentation, verbal techniques, methods which enable children to demonstrate their knowledge, an interviewing and surveying strategies to help establish the broader social and historical context of the work. Data will be collected on the content of children's environmental knowledge as it is acquired and used in the activities of play, work, and formal learning; knowledge, and interactions in a cross-cultural setting, it is anticipated that the proposed work will contribute in general to theory and methodology in the field of environmental cognition and behavior, and in particular to growing literature on children and the environment.

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SSIE No. FB-508 FY-80: $7,500

14.0116, LABOR, PARTY AND REGIME IN LATIN AMERICA

D. Collier, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Political Science, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (SES80-17728) Start: 09/80 End: 09/82

This grant provides support for continued research on the relationship between the state and organized labor in ten Latin American countries over the past several decades. The immediate objective of the project is to explain major differences among countries, and major changes over time within countries, in elite strategies for incorporating labor into the political system, degrees and types of labor militancy, modes of conflict and accommodation, and patterns of economic distribution to the working class. At a theoretical level, the project seeks to further elaborate and apply in an extended empirical analysis a series of conceptual modifications the investigators have developed over the past several years in understanding state-society relations. Finally, the project derives and tests hypotheses which should contribute to the general scientific literature on the interaction between industrial modernization and political change. The project relies on a wide variety of both qualitative and quantitative data on parties, laws, movements and political change in its comparative/historical analysis of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

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SSIE No. FB-509 FY-80: $117,517

14.0117, SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CHANGES IN MORTALITY RATES

A. Palloni, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Sociology, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (SES80-21410) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

Latin America has experienced long term increases in life expectancy and decreases in mortality rates that exceed the change rates for the transition period in Europe. Yet, recent signs indicate a slowdown in change rates for Latin America that may still keep the continent below the pace-setting standards of Europe. This research seeks to provide a more detailed specification of the Latin American change rates and an explanation for them over the last seventy years. Among factors affecting mortality decline, the study considers the impact of endogenous developments (i.e., rising standard of living) and exogenous developments (introduction of new and low-cost medical technology). The study will trace the separate and joint effects of these developments on overall mortality and changing variation in the cause and rates of mortality by levels of socioeconomic status. The research employs available documentary data from death registrations, population censuses, and other records. This research should help extend basic knowledge of empirical regularities in trends and causes of human deaths, leading to the day when general theories of mortality change can be more confidently advanced.

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SSIE No. FB-518 FY-80: $41,000

14.0118, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON LANGUAGE POLICY AND ETHNIC IDENTITY CHANGE IN THE U.S.S.R.

B.A. Anderson, Brown University, Graduate School, Dept. of Sociology, *University Hall, Box 1883, Providence, Rhode Island* 02912 (SES80-21448) Start: 09/80 End: 02/83

This is a study of language use and ethnic identity change among non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union. The study develops and tests multivariate models explaining both linguistic Russification and ethnic reidentification among 45 non-Russian ethnic groups. The explanatory models are designed to test for the impact of two broad sets of factors: (a) social and demographic factors and (b) political factors. Although both sets of factors are expected to play important independent roles affecting linguistic Russification and ethnic reidentification, the social and demographic factors are assumed initially to be the primary factors encouraging non-Russian nationalities to assimilate linguistically or by reidentification: such processes as urbanization, geographic mobility, entrance into the job market, and interethnic contact may be expected to provide strong incentives and opportunities for non-Russians to become bilingual or to reidentify with the numerically and culturally dominant Russian ethnic group. This "Russification" is also encouraged (directly or indirectly) by certain governmental policies. At the same time, such political factors as the government's nominal recognition of the autonomy of nationalities and the provision of native language schools and other cultural facilities may retard linguistic Russification and reidentification. The research draws its primary data from the 1959, 1970, and 1979 Soviet censuses. It develops a special technique for estimating rates of ethnic reidentification between census dates and it constructs an original set of data on the development of bilingual education in the U.S.S.R. since 1935.

This research is being done in collaboration with Dr. Brian D. Silver at Michigan State University.

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SSIE No. FB-519 FY-80: $79,381

14.0119, THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP, THE POLICY PROCESS, AND POLITICAL CHANGE

P.D. Stewart, Ohio State University, Columbus Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *190 N. Oval Dr., Columbus, Ohio* 43210 (SES80-06568) Start: 10/80 End: 03/83

This grant supports analysis of Soviet leadership and policy making in the Brezhnev era. The study addresses systematically three broad dimensions of the Politburo policy process: (1) the process of authoritative policy choice; (2) the norms constraining and shaping methods of policy choice; and (3) the structure and role of leadership. These are approached through an empirical identification of patterns of the policy positions of individual Politburo members on major domestic and foreign policy issues, and through an examination of the relationship of characteristics of policy alignments to authoritative policy choices in critical issue areas.

The data for this study consist of all verbatim documents attributed to any Politburo member published in the period 1972 through mid-1979. Comprising over 10,000 pages of text, these data have been thematically coded into machine-readable form for extensive content analysis. These are supplemented by Politburo member background information and events data to provide contextual material.

This study develops and tests a methodology for scientific analyses of policy processes in closed political systems. It should make a significant contribution to our theoretical understanding of the Politburo policy process, while addressing issues of major practical significance.

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SSIE No. FH-917 FY-80: $70,238

14.0120, THE INTERACTION BETWEEN INDUSTRIALIZATION, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION

J.H. Weiss, Cornell University, Ithaca Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Ithaca, New York* 14850 (SOC78-12187) Start: 09/78 End: 02/80

In order to clarify the historical interaction between industrialization, educational development, and social stratification, Dr. Weiss is investigating changes in the structure and social role of the French engineering profession during the years from the First Empire to the decade after World War I. In analyzing the changing definition of the engineer as professional and social category, the study focuses on four subjects: 1. Long-term changes in social status as indicated by recruitment to the profession and the career patterns of adult engineers. 2. Professional mentalities, as revealed by: A. the curriculum and teaching of engineering schools and claims made by the schools about the type of engineer they formed; B. the "official" social philosophy of engineers, to be examined in its role as an ideological counterweight to Saint-Simonianism; C. evidence concerning the engineers' role in the popularitation of education and the influence of this role upon their image in society; D. engineers' activities vis-a-vis the traditional Latin-base educational culture. 3. Relations between two major sectors of the profession, the engineers in the State Roads and Bridges Administration and privately-employed civil engineers, which shifted from intense rivalry in the 1840's to a cooperative alliance just before the First World War. 4. Conflicts between elite and subordinate strata whithin each of the two major sectors.

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SSIE No. GSS-6712-1 FY-79:

14.0121, THE FORWARD FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET - SOME ECONOMETRIC TESTS OF MARKET EFFICIENCY

R.J. Hodrick, Carnegie Mellon University, Graduate School of Industrial Admin., Dept. of Economics, *Frew Ave. & Margaret Morrison, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15213 (DAR80-10760) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

Considerable debate is occurring in business, academic and government circles regarding the functioning of the foreign exchange market and the appropriateness of various government policies. Some advocates of flexible exchange rates have argued that the forward exchange market will be efficient if the forward rate is the market's conditional expectation of the future spot rate. Recent research demonstrates that this simple notion of efficiency can be rejected by the data. More complex theoretical models demonstrate that significant risk premiums can develop in markets with risk averse economic agents implying that there will be nonzero expected returns to speculation in the forward market. This research seeks to characterize and test the validity of the restrictions that the more complex notions of efficiency imply for the rates of return to speculation in the forward markets of the major world currencies.

If the debates on government policies such as the choice of fixed was flexible exchange rates or the need for government intervention in the forward market are to be conducted in an enlightened way, the nature of the efficiency of the forward foreign exchange market must be addressed.

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SSIE No. FF-525 FY-80: $26,358

14.0122, RISK PREMIUMS, INNOVATIONS AND MULTIPLE CURRENCIES IN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

C.S. Hakkio, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 (DAR80-11371) Start: 07/80 End: 12/82

The project attempts to examine three factors affecting the short run behavior of exchange rates. Recent research has led to the conclusion that exchange rate variability is, at least in part, a reflection of new information concerning the future. In testing the "efficient market" theories, indications of inefficiency have appeared. As with all such tests, a joint hypothesis is being tested: market efficiency and a particular model. The basic premise underlying this proposal is that the simple models currently being used could be usefully extended in various dimensions.

Three such extensions are considered. The first extension is to develop a model and estimation procedure that allows for the risk premium to vary over time. The second extension is an examination of the effect of current account innovations and money supply innovations on the forecasting of spot exchange rates. The third extension considers the implication of world-wide shocks (the oil crises of 1973 and 1979) and multiple currencies for forecasting exchange rates. Knowledge of the structure of these shocks and cross-exchange-rate restrictions lead to an improvement in our predictions of future exchange rates.

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SSIE No. FF-536 FY-80: $34,983

14.0123, A SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ETHNIC ENTERPRISE - THE CASE OF KOREAN GREENGROCERS AND HISPANIC RETAIL GROCERS

P.K. Young, Pace University, Pleasantville Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Social Sciences, *861 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, New York*

10570 (DAR80-11625) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

The project explores the social, demographic, and economic determinants of success/failure of small business owned by recent immigrants to the U.S. Primary data will be generated by a survey of Korean and Hispanic entrepreneurs, and of demographic characteristics of locations in which they are found. Issues such as the theory of small firms, employment of ethnic minorities, and the success of government practices and programs to assist small business will also be explored.

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SSIE No. FF-568 FY-80: $29,247

14.0124, ENERGY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

D.W. Jorgenson, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (DAR80-08824) Start: 07/80 End: 12/81

This is the first part of a continuing award to study the patterns of productivity growth in the U.S. and Japan, with special emphasis on the role of energy prices. The research builds on prior work dealing with productivity measurement and also develops new methods for understanding the determinants of economic growth and patterns of international trade during the post-World War II period. The research involves a large effort in data development and model construction. The study should yield insights useful for policy makers on the economic and trade performance of the U.S. in relation to our competitors and help us understand the impact of rising energy costs on trade.

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SSIE No. FF-571 FY-80: $85,195

14.0125, POST EVENT INVESTIGATIONS TO MAXIMIZE LEARNING FROM DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL DISASTERS

E. Epremian, National Academy of Sciences, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (PFR78-10631) Start: 09/79 End: 02/81

The objective of this program is to make possible the collection of perishable information after the occurrence of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, which can cause sudden and widespread destruction and disruption of the economic and social structure of a region. Such a disaster is, in effect, a full-scale laboratory test of facilities of varying ages and quality which were designed and built to a variety of codes and standards and which may test the application of engineering and planning principles at different stages of development. Because rescue activities may involve large physical movement of debris and damaged facilities and because cleanup operations may start quite quickly after the disaster, it is necessary to have professional teams visit the site as quickly as possible in order to capture information which may help document and explain the failures and/or satisfactory performance of facilities struck by disaster. The National Academy of Engineering and National Academy of Science are in a unique position to organize and dispatch interdisciplinary teams to collect and publish perishable information which can provide a basis for in-depth studies at a later time by interested researchers working through normal channels not connected with NAE-NAS. Such an arrangement is particularly of value in maximizing our learning from disasters occurring in foreign countries.

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SSIE No. EB-278 FY-79: $85,000

14.0126, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO MANAGEMENT

H.J. McMains, University of Texas, Austin Campus, Graduate School, *200 W. 21st, Austin, Texas* 78712 (MCS80-13685) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

This cooperative U.S.-U.S.S.R. project is undertaken as part of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the field of the Application of Computers to Management. The joint program in this field of computer applications includes the topic areas of economic modeling and computer analysis applied to the economics and management of large systems. The expected results include in-depth analyses of research methodology in modeling in major application areas as well as joint research on database theory.

Among the specific activities in the part of this collaborative effort undertaken by the University of Texas are an extension of the database covering scientific activity in the field of Application of Computers to Management and its dissemination, development of methods and techniques to improve the basis for evaluating the calibration, sensitivity testing, and other properties of large-scale models with emphasis on the ability of such models to predict real-world consequences of alternative policies, and short term visits by specialists to the U.S.S.R. to expand contacts and develop joint research activities in the areas of MIS, long range planning, health delivery and regional models. Additional studies will be made of the Soviet approach to MIS, long range planning and health delivery systems. Translations will be made of selected Russian language materials. This is a renewal of MCS-7717655.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Mathematical & Physical Sciences, Div. of Mathematical & Computer Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FB-329 FY-80: $50,000

14.0127, INTER- AND INTRA-ORGANIZATIONAL INFLUENCES ON MEASUREMENT OF R&D OUTPUTS IN U.S. AND INDIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LABS (ABBREV)

A. Rubenstein, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, Technological Inst., Dept. of Industrial Engineering & Management Sciences, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 (INT80-16838) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

The dissertation is a study of various organizational factors including the effective measurement of research and development outputs. It will contribute to a comparative analysis of U.S. and Indian research laboratories using readily identifiable indicators.

The study will contribute to our knowledge about the relationships between research expenditures and their subsequent benefits to society. These relationships are important not only to developing countries such as India but to the U.S. as well. Moreover, the project should increase the scientific collaboration between the two countries.

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SSIE No. FH-724 FY-80: $7,700

14.0128, SEVENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

D. Black, Southwest Research Inst., *8500 Culebra Rd., P.O. Drawer 28510, San Antonio, Texas* 78228 (INT80-16923) Start: 09/80 End: 08/82

This project involves planning of research and cooperation in the adaptation and use of local materials and education needs in the materials sciences in Latin America. This will be done in the context of the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Materials Technology to be held in Mexico City in 1981. U.S. and Latin American materials scientists will participate.

This project supports the travel expenses of Latin American participants from some of the countries where resources for this kind of support are short (Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Peru, Bolivia and Guyana). The U.S. effort is led by Mr. David Black of the Southwest Research Institute.

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SSIE No. FH-725 FY-80: $10,000

14.0129, SEMINAR ON FACTORS AFFECTING FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (AWARD INCLUDES INDIAN CURRENCY)

J.M. Thompson, American Universities Field Staff, *Hanover, New Hampshire* 03755 (INT80-17210) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

This project supports a four-day seminar in India on "Factors Affecting Food Production and Distribution in Selected Developing Countries" to be sponsored jointly by the American Universities Staff and Punjab Agricultural University. The seminar will be attended by American social science researchers, specialists on food policy from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cuba, Brazil, Mozambique, the Philippines, and Tanzania, and Indian social scientists, and policy makers. The seminar will be the culmination of a three-year project examining decision making on food in selected developing countries and how international factors affect that process.

This seminar will permit development of conclusions from the research that has been completed, generate recommendations for national and international policy, and establish mutually beneficial ties among social scientists and food specialists from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the United States.

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SSIE No. FH-726 FY-80: $35,250

14.0130, PLANNING TECHNIQUES FOR THE EFFICIENT LOCATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES IN INDIA (INCLUDES INDIAN CURRENCY)

G. Rushton, University of Iowa, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Geography, *Jessup Hall, Iowa City, Iowa* 52240 (INT80-17879) Start: 09/80 End: 02/83

This project supports researchers at the University of Madras and the Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad in the participation of the current NSF project on "Location Efficiency of Rural Service Delivery Systems."

Scientists at the Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore, who already are participating in the ongoing project, will assist the two Indian institutions by transferring the computer programs being used in the current projects to Madras and Ahmedabad. The Bangalore group will also host two small workshops in which three U.S. experts in location-allocation modeling will assist the three Indian research groups in identifying the most appropriate algorithms and related computer software for the research tasks in their projects. This group will also develop a technical monograph on the application of location-allocation modeling methods to the planning problems of improving rural service delivery systems.

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SSIE No. FH-730 FY-80: $78,410

14.0131, SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY AWARD - IN INDIAN CURRENCY AND U.S. DOLLARS TO STUDY SOUTH ASIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

K. Prewitt, Social Science Research Council, *605 3rd Ave., New York, New York* 10016 (INT80-09530) Start: 09/80 End: 02/83

This award is to support a project on South Asian Political Economy to be conducted by the Committee on South Asia under the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies.

The objective of the of the project is to synthesize in essay form materials on already known approaches to import questions about the political economy of South Asia and to formulate methodologies for future research on decision-making with regard to the allocation of economic resources at various levels of society. Funds from this grant will be used to support several planning meetings and conferences to specifically address the topic of "Societal responses to crises" and to prepare a final version on that topic and two others "Agricultural productivity and local power system" and "Health and nutrition at the house or family level." The resulting 3 volumes to be published by Oxford University Press in India, the U.S. and the U.K.

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SSIE No. FH-738 FY-80: $146,171

14.0132, U.S.A.-THAI SYMPOSIUM ON UNDER-EXPLOITED ECONOMIC PLANTS, BANGKOK, THAILAND, SEPT. 22 TO OCT. 4, 1980

T. Koyama, New York Botanical Garden, *New York, New York* 10001 (INT79-25896) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

Dr. Koyama will lead a six-person delegation of distinguished botanists at a symposium on under-exploited economic plants of Southeast Asia. A similar number of Thai botanists plus additional scientists from other Southeast Asian countries will identify previously underutilized food resources in Southeast Asia.

The importance of the symposium is heightened by the persistent disturbance of both forest and agricultural land by industrial expansion and growing populations in Southeast Asia. The symposium will identify existing yet underutilized plant resources in the region which might productively be used by local citizens to help meet their dietary and nutritional needs. The international meeting will also be an excellent forum for generating future cooperative research proposals on this highly salient topic.

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SSIE No. FH-749 FY-80: $17,304

14.0133, SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY AWARD (IN INDIAN CURRENCY) FOR A GLOBAL SEMINAR ON THE ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SOCIETIES IN DEVELOPMENT

J.T. Ratchford, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, *1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (INT80-06190) Start: 06/80 End: 11/81

A global seminar on "The Role of Scientific and Engineering Societies in Development" to be sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Indian National Science Academy, and Indian Science Congress Association will be held in New Delhi, India, in November 1980. The major objectives of the seminar are to (1) document and identify the types of activities scientific and engineering societies in various countries can perform in furthering the development process; (2) enumerate and describe specific cooperative research projects; and (3) follow through with the planning of a few of these projects to be undertaken by the participating societies. Several working groups will analyze the various processes by which societies can uniquely contribute to development; discussion topics will include: research and development, scientific and technological information, scientific and technological education, and training, and technology evaluation.

A total of approximately 100 participants will be selected for the seminar. This number will ensure an adequate representation of disciplinary societies in science and engineering from both developed and developing countries. This award will support the travel costs for participants from the U.S. and developing countries only. Participants from developed countries will be supported from other sources.

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SSIE No. GSN-3532 FY-80: $195,000

14.0134, R&D AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

J. Behrman, Fund for Multinational Management Education, *680 Park Ave., New York, New York* 10021 (PRA79-17525) Start: 04/80 End: 07/81

The objective of this study is to assess the feasibility of establishing a clear relationship between the possible international competitive objectives of a firm and its strategies with respect to technological innovation. The investigators will initially undertake review of the existing literature dealing with the management of R&D and innovation to assess the usefulness in current approaches in meeting their objective. They will then apply the results of this literature assessment to both develop a coherent and consistent framework relating international competitive objectives and innovation strategies and to suggest approaches for empirically testing this framework. After this research framework has been developed, a symposium comprised of experts in the R&D/innovation process area will be convened to provide both a review of the different approaches that have been applied to explaining the R&D/innovation process and a critical evaluation of the framework developed by the principal investigators. The proceedings of the symposium will be published and the results of the literature search will be combined with the research framework and presented in a final report. This work will provide methodological information helpful to others interested in this line of research and will thus be valuable to both those who fund and those who utilize and review research in this area.

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SSIE No. EZ-595 FY-80: $38,874

14.0135, A TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF MEXICAN GUAYULE

K.E. Foster, University of Arizona, Office of Arid Land Studies, *Tucson, Arizona* 85721 (PRA-80-07498) Start: 08/80 End: 01/82

Increasing worldwide demand for natural rubber in an unsettled international environment may threaten the uninterrupted supply of this important commodity. A promising alternative source of rubber is the guayule (wy-oo-lee) plant - a native shrub of the semi-arid plateaus of Mexico and the Southwestern United States. Development of this plant into a commercial source of natural rubber is the subject of a number of scientific research efforts both in the U.S. and in Mexico. If these efforts are successful and a new industry emerges, a number of important long-run changes can be anticipated.

This project will conduct a technology assessment of commercial development and utilization of guayule in Mexico focusing on social, economic, institutional, and environmental consequences. It is planned to be a joint undertaking by the University of Arizona Office of Arid Lands Studies (Dr. Kennith Foster, principal investigator) and the Centro de Investigaciones en Quimica Aplicada (Dr. Enrique Campos-Lopez, principal investigator). The National Science Foundation will provide support for the U.S. participation and the Mexican government will cover the effort at CIQA. The project will build on a technology assessment of the commercialization of guayule in the U.S., which was previously carried out by the University of Arizona. The project affords an opportunity for scientific collaboration between both countries and is expected to provide valuable information for impending national decisions.

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1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of
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SSIE No. FF-768 FY-80: $92,883

14.0136, RESEARCH PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC DETERMINANTS OF LDC TECHNOLOGY CHOICE - CONTRASTING AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE

G. Ranis, Yale University, Economic Growth Center, Dept. of Economics, *206 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 (PRA80-18867) Start: 09/80 End: 02/82

The proposed research will explore the factors affecting technological change and technology choice in developing countries and the consequences of contrasting patterns of change and choice for private as well as social objectives. Research will focus on the technological performance of agriculture, cotton textiles, and the capital goods industry in India, the Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea, as well as the cotton textile industry of historical Japan. The analysis will focus on establishing improved understanding of the relationship, on the one hand, between environmental variables such as market structure and the quantity and quality of innovative activity, and, on the other, of the relationship between different kinds of innovative activities, however proxied, and sales, growth and distributive impact. The results of six interrelated projects organized into three project bundles will be used to derive implications for public policy in both the LDC's and the international community.

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SSIE No. FH-986 FY-80: $251,296

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Revised June 1980

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH (IC/FAR)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Working Definition

The IC/FAR is interested in U.S. Government foreign affairs external research activities. What follows defines key terms and suggests what is to be included and what excluded by participating agencies.

External research activities to be reported* in accordance with section VI. B. of the *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs* is defined below in terms of (1) subject matter, (2) research approaches and methods, (3) type of activity, and (4) cost.

1. Subject Matter

From a U.S. perspective, foreign affairs includes a wide range of political, social, cultural, psychological, military, economic, scientific, technological, and other subject areas. Furthermore, U.S. domestic affairs are increasingly linked with matters foreign or international. A foreign affairs research activity, therefore, is one that focuses, in part or entirely, on recent, contemporary, or future:

- Attributes, ideas, or behavior of non-U.S. individuals, groups, societies, or nations, to include studies of discrete areas or peoples, multinational and crossnational studies, and also historical studies with application to the contemporary scene; or on
- Relations between and among nations, including the United States; or relations between and among individuals or groups located in different nations, including the United States; or on
- Ways in which U.S. individuals, groups, ideas, attributes, or affairs are influenced by or influence affairs in other nations, relations between or among nations, the position or behavior of the United States in international affairs.

Exclude:

a. All natural (e.g., astronomical, biological, etc.) or technological (e.g., nuclear fusion) studies in which a cultural, economic, political, management or other social dimension, cause, or setting is not also under investigation.

b. All studies of U.S. affairs in which a foreign or international dimension, cause, setting, or ramification is not also under investigation.

2. Research Approaches and Methods

Foreign affairs research uses the approaches and methods of one or more of the basic or applied social, behavioral, or policy sciences, and/or the humanities.

e.g., Include	e.g., Excluda
a. All types of research (i.e., pure, exploratory, basic, applied, developmental, evaluative, policy, etc.) when foreign affairs is the subject matter.	a. Evaluation studies of an agency program that are intended only for use by the sponsoring agency.
b. Methodological studies which use foreign affairs data, concepts, or theory to test or develop methods or techniques.	
c. Studies of the U.S. policymaking process when the policy area includes a foreign or international dimension.	

3. Type of Activity

External research encompasses all research programs, projects, or other activities sponsored by the U.S. Government but performed by non-Government employees (in the United States or overseas).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. Direct contracts and grants.	a. In-house research performed solely by U.S. Government employees (including temporary or intermittent—but not contract—experts or consultants) whether in the sponsoring or recipient agency.
b. Interagency transfers and intergovernmental loans used to make contract or grant awards to nongovernmental research performers.	
c. Arrangements for the external preparation of data, analyses, studies, reports, conferences, symposia, or data and documentation collections, services, and systems that support researchers.	b. Programs in which the research is incidental to accomplishment of an educational, training, or cultural exchange or similar objective, such as grants awarded under the Fulbright-Havs program and the National Defense Education Act.
	c. Activities of agency personnel involved in managing or administering external research activities.
	d. Research supported solely by private institutions, state, local, or foreign government; or units of the U.S. Government's legislative and judicial branches.

4. Cost

The total amount obligated for a project by a sponsoring agency (or agencies if jointly funded).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All foreign affairs research activities costing $1,000 or more.	a. Activities costing less than $1,000 unless the reporting agency believes it important to share information with other agencies.

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*In cases of collaborative programs and projects involving two or more agencies, the agency which actually signs contract or grant agreements should assume the reporting responsibility.

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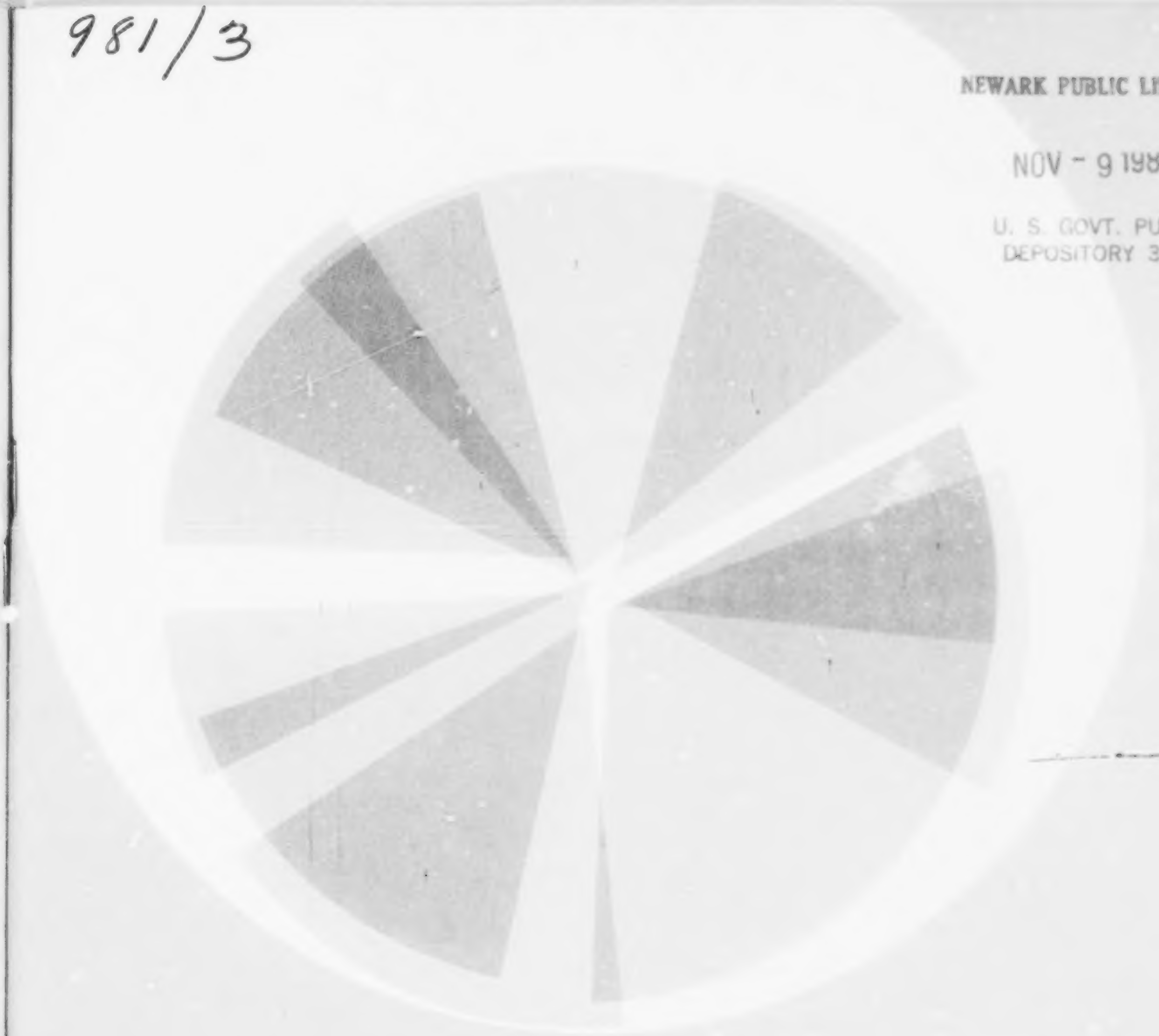

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

September 1981

OFFICE OF LONG RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S 1.101/10:

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

The Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (LAR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Plan, commission, and conduct research on the forces and factors likely to affect major areas of U.S. foreign policy concern in the years ahead;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal Agencies.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, LAR manages several programs and activities that involve, or may be of interest to, research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Collaboration with other Agencies on research projects in order to enhance the utility, availability, and quality of the products of State-sponsored foreign affairs research. To encourage broader collaboration among other Agencies, LAR produces this quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs.*
- A small program for the in-house production of long-range assessments.

For additional information about the Department of State's Commissioned Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

September 1981

OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8943

Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Revised September 1981

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INFORMATION FOR USERS

PURPOSE

Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs provides government research managers with the opportunity to increase the utility of available research funds by avoiding unintentional duplication of research already in progress, by being cognizant of forthcoming research results of direct interest, and by identifying future possibilities for projects jointly funded with other agencies. It is prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) for the Department of State's Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR/LAR).*

COVERAGE

This publication describes the external research projects reported by sponsoring Agencies of the Federal Government. Projects included are those supported by research contracts and grants that deal with some aspect of a foreign society or of international relations (a fuller definition of the scope appears on the inside back cover). Project citations include the project title, principal investigator's name, performing organization, and supporting agency. In addition, there is a brief statement summarizing the research problem, subject matter, fields or disciplines to which the project is importantly related, and the purpose the funding agency expects the project to serve. The contract/grant number, start and end dates, action officer, and annual and total costs are also cited if reported. Each project is preceded by a serial or accessions number.

LOCATING PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Following the description of Research Projects are five indexes that sort out projects by subject, country or region, supporting organization, investigator, and performing organization. The subject and regional indexes cite the title and the accession number of each project. The remaining three indexes cite the accession numbers only.

- *Subjects:* Those interested in specific subjects, such as international trade, should consult the Subject Index first. The subject categories are based on the SSIE's hierarchical classification, which uses a three-tier system; e.g., International Trade is found as a subheading under the major heading of Economics. On occasion, cross references assist in the identification of the pertinent category; e.g., Population, see Demography.
- *Countries and Regions:* Those interested in a particular country or region should check the Regional Index first. World regions are listed alphabetically and countries are listed alphabetically within each region. The People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are listed as separate regions.
- *Sponsoring Agencies:* Those interested in the research supported by a specific Agency should consult the Table of Contents first in which reporting agencies are listed alphabetically. All projects from each Agency are listed together in the descriptive section of each issue. The Supporting Organization Index lists the Agencies in the same order and makes it possible to identify all projects funded by a particular bureau or other Agency subunit, if reported.
- *Investigators:* Those interested in who is doing what foreign affairs research should consult the Investigator Index. This lists the names of all reported investigators working on projects cited. If more than one investigator is working on a specific project, however, only the name of the principal investigator will appear in the project description (after the title).
- *Performing Institutions:* Those interested in specific academic institutions or research organizations should consult the Performing Organization Index. Organizations are listed alphabetically by name and futher identified by location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECTS

- *Specific Projects Listed:* For further information about a specific project described in this issue, contact the Agency Action Officer whose name is listed at the end of the project summary just above the Supporting Agency. If no project officer is cited, contact the Principal Investigator whose name and address are cited directly under the title of the project.
- *Previously Listed Projects:* Copies of prior issues

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*Among other functions (see inside front cover) INR/LAR supports the Department of State's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research (IC/FAR).

of this publication are available to U.S. Government employees from the Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (INR/LAR, Room 6842, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). Private individuals should order copies from the Superintendent of Documents (see reverse of title page for cost and other details). Those interested in obtaining a cumulative list of projects on a particular subject or country should address their request to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. (202)381-4211).

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STUDIES

The estimated "End Date" for a project, if known, is cited in the section immediately under the project title. Sponsoring Agencies are asked to send copies of all studies, when completed, directly to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC, in turn, sends a microfiche copy of all studies having unlimited distribution directly to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce. The services of these centers are available as follows:

- *DTIC.* On request, DTIC supplies registered Agencies of the U.S. Government and authorized government contractors with retention copies of specific research papers (at a nominal cost). Special bibliographic listings by subject, geographic region, country, investigator, and contractor are also available on request. For registration information write or call:

  DTIC/DDR, Cameron Station
  Alexandria, Virginia 22314
  Telephone: (703) 274-7633 or 274-6871

- *NTIS.* These services are available to private as well as to U.S. and foreign government users. The cost of a study is determined by the number of pages in the report. Inquiries may be addressed to:

  National Technical Information Service
  U.S. Department of Commerce
  5285 Port Royal Road
  Springfield, Virginia 22161
  Telephone: (703) 557-4642

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs,* March 31, 1980 (Revision 1).

Project information should be sent to:

INR/LAR
Room 6842 NS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (703) 235-8079.

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

15.0001, ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT USE OF IRRIGATION WATER FOR OPIUM SUBSTITUTE CROPS IN THAILAND

T. Viraphol, Kasetsart University, Faculty of Agriculture, *Bangkok, Thailand* (0718-20160-025-C) Start: 06/80 End: 06/83

OBJECTIVE: Plan and conduct research to determine the most economical and effective use of water for irrigation of various crops used as crop replacement for opium poppy.

APPROACH: Collect data to determine water requirements for various crops to be grown in the highlands. Review literature to select types of irrigation systems that might best fit highland agriculture needs. Install selected systems in the field and in the laboratory for evaluation and comparative tests. Study the performance of each system as to uniformity of discharge, sensitivity to clogging, pressure distribution, influence of flow rate over the length and number of laterals and crop responses as to rate of growth and crop yields. Determine economic feasibility for each system based on costs of investment, operation, maintenance, repair, life of the system and return on cost of investment. Modify systems if and as necessary to increase effective and economical use of water for irrigation crops in the highlands.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research, Budget & Finance Div., 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GY-46337 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0002, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OF RESOURCE USE IN U.S. AGRICULTURE

K.E. Watt, University of California, Davis Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Zoology, *Davis, California* 95616 (CA-D#-AZO-4001-H) Start: 06/80 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVE: U.S. agriculture is now confronted by an unprecedented discontinuity in the relative prices of the basic resource inputs (energy, labor, capital, minerals and farmland). Illustrate, after more than a century in which the cost of labor rose more rapidly than the wholesale fuel price, that trend is now violently reversed. We allow an optimal accommodation to this discontinuity.

APPROACH: Our approach is through collection of data banks from the literature and from individual farmers, statistical analysis of data, simulation and optimization studies using computer models. We will explore the consequences of a wide range of possible responses, including tax policy, equipment design and use, farm size, technological innovations, international trade policies, farm practices, etc.

Action Officer: JB Kendrick

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, California, Berkeley, California (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-81724 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0003, SURVEY OF FARMERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD AGRICULTURAL POLICY

S.E. Leland, Kansas State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Laboratory Medicine, *Anderson Hall, Manhattan, Kansas* 66502 (KAN00175) Start: 06/80 End: 09/80

OBJECTIVE: Concern for the lack of knowledge about farmers' attitudes toward agricultural policy has led the Concerned Farm Wives of South Central Kansas to conduct a nationwide survey of farmers to ascertain how they feel about policy issues relevant to American agriculture. The purpose of the survey is to provide decision makers in government and out the attitudinal data necessary to make decisions about the 1981 farm bill. Data will also be made available to interested parties involved in policy making and research concerning agriculture.

APPROACH: The survey is being conducted with the assistance of several independent farm organizations such as cooperatives, commodity organizations and the United Farm Wives. These organizations are distributing a total of 250,000 questionnaires to their members and the completed ones are sent directly back to the Concerned Farm Wives in Sedgwick. We anticipated a return rate of approximately 30%. The questionnaire includes questions about costs of production, price support programs, transportation problems affecting agriculture, limitations on farm size as envisioned by land reclamation statutes and issues surrounding export and import of agricultural commodities.

Action Officer: FW Smith

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Kansas, Manhattan, Kansas 66502 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-81852 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0004, MARKETING AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY CEREALS AND OILSEEDS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

F.W. Bakker Arkema, Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, *New Administration Bldg., East Lansing, Michigan* 48823 (MICL01361-H) Start: 10/78 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVE: The central objective of this project is to identify and develop concepts and technologies essential to the continuing improvement of quality of marketed cereals and oilseeds.

APPROACH: Develop instrumentation, procedures and control systems for improving the detection and quantification quality factors in market channels. Develop equipment, procedures and varieties to reduce quality deteriorations due to processing, storage and handling throughout the marketing system and determine their economic feasibility. Research to be done in the laboratory, the farm level, the elevator level and in the marketing channels. Reduction of mite and insect infestation during storage, handling and transport.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Michigan, Lansing, Michigan (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-81120 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0005, MARKETING AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY CEREAL AND OILSEEDS IN DOMESTIC FOREIGN MARKETS

L.B. Bullerman, University of Nebraska, Lincoln Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Food Science & Technology, *Lincoln, Nebraska* 68508 (NEB-16-033) Start: 12/79 End: 09/83

OBJECTIVE: Relate quality factors to urgent problems of safety and health such as dust explosions, mycotoxins and heavy metal contamination. Develop equipment, procedures and varieties to reduce quality deteriorations due to processing, storage and handling throughout the marketing system and determine their economic feasibility.

APPROACH: Study levels of total mold spores, Aspergillus flavus spores and aflatoxin in grain dust, particularly corn dust, occurring in elevators and grain handling facilities. Study conditions of storage that relate to the effects of moisture, temperature, time and substrate composition on mold growth and mycotoxin production on stored grains with emphasis on corn and sorghum. Study the effects of sorbic acid and potassium sorbate in preventing mold growth, mold damage and mycotoxin production in stored grain with emphasis on corn and sorghum. Determine the effects of the antifungal agents on the indigenous flora as well as selected mycotoxin producing molds. Study the interesterification of corn and soybean oil to determine if oil properties can be altered to improve nutritional quality and functional properties.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska (Multi-

Agency Support)
SSIE No. GY-80425 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0006, MARKETING AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY CEREALS AND OILSEEDS TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

M.F. Finner, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, *116 Agricultural Hall, Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (WIS05147) Start: 07/79 End: 09/82

OBJECTIVE: Develop instrumentation and procedures for improving the detection and quantification of quality factors in market channels. Develop equipment, procedures and varieties to reduce quality deteriorations due to processing, storage, and handling throughout the marketing system and determine their economic feasibility.

APPROACH: The Agricultural Engineering Dept will design, construct and calibrate a centrifugal device to subject corn and other grain to known levels of impact stress. Design parameters will be chosen to simulate impact stresses on grain during handling, conditioning, processing and storage. Calibration will take into account breakage differences which result from different moisture levels. A procedure will be developed for standardizing grain moisture content and sample preparation to facilitate testing large numbers of samples. The Agronomy Department will produce grain for evaluation and calibration of the impact tester. Northern corn belt hybrids and inbreds will be grown to identify improved resistance to breakage. Corn hybrids will be subjected to different cultural practices such as date of planting, population levels, fertility and moisture stress to determine breakage resistance.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 (Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. GY-79975 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0007, INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL POLICY

K.J. Allen, University of Strathclyde, Centre for the Study of Public Policy, *16 Richmond St., McCance Bldg., Glasgow G1 1XQ, Scotland, United Kingdom* (ERD-755-G-80-31) Start: 09/80 End: 12/80

The following three products are envisaged in this contract: An overview paper on the European experience with industrial and regional incentives. A critique of EDA's proposed programs on development finance, drawing on the experiences of European countries with similar programs. A study design for research comparing United States and European experience with industrial and regional aids.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Admin., Economic Research Div., 14th & Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20230
SSIE No. GBH-414 FY-80: $15,000

15.0008, UNITED STATES INTERESTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD) CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LINER CONFERENCES

L. Juda, University of Rhode Island, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography & Marine Affairs, *Kingston, Rhode Island* 02881 (R/OL-1) Start: 00/79 End: 06/82

OBJECTIVES: To supply information and analysis so as to facilitate decision making within the United States government with respect to the UNCTAD Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. To gauge potential impacts upon the United States of the coming into force of the UNCTAD Liner Code. To consider and evaluate possible United States policy options in regard to the UNCTAD Liner Code generally and specifically relative to the operation of the Soviet merchant fleet and those of other significant cross-traders in the foreign trades of the United States, the role and feasibility of bilateral agreements as a complement to or substitute for American accession to the UNCTAD Liner Code, and United States regulatory policy. To develop policy recommendations based upon an overall assessment of United States interests.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: An integrated policy analysis would be beneficial to those in government, both in the executive and legislative branches, who are involved in the shaping and implementation of United States maritime policy. Such an analysis could assist policy-makers by sorting out United States interests, evaluating different United States policy options, and considering the overall implications of such policy decisions for United States interests. This study would be of particular interest to the Department of Commerce (MARAD), the Federal Maritime Commission, the Department of State, the Department of Transportation, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and, to a lesser degree, several other governmental bodies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office, Washington, District of Columbia 20235
SSIE No. GBP-4714 FY-80: $10,515

15.0009, LAW OF THE SEA ISSUES AFFECTING THE PACIFIC NATIONS

J.M. Van Dyke, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Law, *Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (PP/R-4) Start: 00/80 End: 05/81

OBJECTIVES: 1. To survey the boundary and resource disputes that have been resolved, to determine the various principles that have emerged through the negotiations and arbitrations, and to apply the several principles to the important unresolved disputes of the Pacific to illustrate possible solutions. 2. To examine in detail the structure, financing, and mode of operation of the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority, with particular emphasis on how this new organization will govern the mining of manganese nodules in the Pacific and will resolve disputes that may arise in this region. 3. To consider whether the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority might serve as a precedent for international regulation of energy produced on the high seas through ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC).

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS: To clarify new legal problems, help define possible solutions, and thus help reduce conflict among the Pacific nations. To assist policymakers, scholars, and interested entrepreneurs in understanding the new law of the sea regimes being established, especially with regard to their applicability in the Pacific.

IDENTIFIED BENEFITS TO DATE: One paper has already been circulated in preliminary draft form to scholars and diplomats for comment. It examines the meaning of Article 121 of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference's Informal Composite Negotiating Text as applied to jurisdictional conflicts in the Pacific region.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., Sea Grant Office, Washington, District of Columbia 20235
SSIE No. GBP-4831 FY-80: $27,887

15.0010, THE COGNITIVE CONSEQUENCES OF AN EVERYDAY SKILL

B. Rogoff, Utah Higher Education System, University of Utah, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Psychology, *1400 E. 2nd S., Salt Lake City, Utah* 84112 (NIEG800060) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

This project will explore the cognitive skills (pattern memory and representation) used in complex everyday activity (weaving). It investigates the aspects of everyday activities which lead to generalization of cognitive skills, and compares this with the effects of formal schooling. The proposal involves (a) a naturalistic study of professional weavers varying in formal schooling experience and (b) an experimental study training children to weave. In both studies, variation in the variety of patterns woven and in the amount of innovation of patterns allows tests of the conditions which produce generalized cognitive skills. The procedure for the first study involves preliminary ethnographic interviewing and observation of professional weavers to determine the memory and pattern representation skills used in weaving. From this, tests will be developed which gradually remove the familiar aspects of the activity to test the generality of the skill. The tests will be given to 60 adolescent and adult Indian women in Guatemela, where weaving is the primary occupation of the women and there is substantial variability in amount of formal schooling. Results will be analyzed with multiple regression. In study 2, 45 10- to 12-year-old-U.S. (predominantly Anglo) children will be given weaving lessons varying the variety of patterns and the amount of pattern innovation to determine which aspects of the activity promote generalization of learning to new activities. Results will be analyzed by analysis of variance. The importance of this study to education is that it investigated the relative generality of cognitive skills acquired in school and in a complex everyday activity. The results will be of importance in the basic skills vs. liberal education controversy. The study will also provide information regarding factors which lead to greater generalizability of a skill. The problem of educational equity will be addressed indirectly, by investigating the nonschool cognitive experience of a population with relatively little access to schooling, and comparing it with the effect produced by formal schooling.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education, 1200 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20208

SSIE No. FK-888 FY-80: $29,990

15.0011, HOME-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY LINKAGES - A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL EQUITY FOR PUNJABI YOUTH

M. Gibson, South Asian American Education Assn., *P.O. Box 4294, Stockton, California* 95204 (NIEG800123) Start: 08/80 End: 08/82

Yuba City, California, provides the setting for a multi-ethnic anthropology. The study describes and documents the range of problems which Punjabi youth encounter in school, investigates, within the larger community context, the causes of these problems, and points to possible strategies for reducing existing barriers to educational equity. The study includes quantitative analysis of Punjabi and Anglo students' performance in school, and qualitative analyses of the community context and interviews with 200 Punjabi and Anglo high school students, parents, and teachers. The student sample includes a representative mix of lower and middle class males and females. Research findings, guided by anthropological theory on ethnicity and education, will shed light on issues related to minority students' failure in school. This exploration of teaching and learning in home, school, and community, will offer an explanation of current barriers to educational equity for a little-studied, immigrant minority group. It examines intra-ethnic variation in students' responses to school and adult success, including non-school channels to adult roles. It also investigates inter-ethnic variation in school performance, comparing Punjabi minority and Anglo majority. Findings will be related to extant research, and promising avenues for further research will be offered. The study will provide practical suggestions for reducing inequities; recommendations for action will be generated in close cooperation with community members. The process of cooperative ethnography will be documented and its practicality demonstrated.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education, 1200 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20208

SSIE No. FK-942 FY-80: $64,144

15.0012, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND COMPETENCE IN POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

B. Clark, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, Graduate School, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (NIEG800133) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

This comparative study will investigate the conflict and accommodation of three fundamental national interests in post secondary education: equity, diversity and competence. Comparisons will be made of the interaction of these three interests, tentatively, in: the developed democratic nations, France, West Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, United States, and Japan; in Eastern Europe, East Germany (or Poland) and Yugoslavia; in Latin America, Mexico, Chile and Brazil; and in Asia, Malaysia and one other country to be selected. Much of this work will be extracted from a considerable body of knowledge developed by the Yale Higher Education Research Group, which has done intensive work in more than a dozen national systems of higher education. Of particular interest in this comparative analysis are the ways by which greater equity can be introduced into American post-secondary education, while maintaining and preferably increasing diversity of response in the system at large and upholding its competence in research and training.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education, 1200 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20208

SSIE No. FK-952 FY-80: $44,413

15.0013, INSTITUTIONAL DETERMINANTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

N. Smelser, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Sociology, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (NIEG800165) Start: 08/80 End: 08/81

The most general objective of this comparative (United States and Great Britain) and historical (nineteenth century) study is to generate further understanding of the historical forces which shaped the initial development and resultant structure of a national system of primary education on a mass basis. It is an effort to explain how, during the decades from 1820 to the last decades of the nineteenth century, the United States and Great Britain, faced with common pressures for educational expansion, followed very different paths in the development of a national system of primary education and evolved different structures of that education. The major economic and political pressures calling for literacy and mass education will be identified in each society. The paths of development will be contrasted according to rate and evenness of growth of enrollment and educational institutions, sources and mode of financial support, forms of government, fragmentation along class, religious, and sex lines, and role structure. These differences will be explained in turn by references to differences in the class structures, economies, religious life, regional characteristics and family and sex roles in the two societies. The study will also trace the processes of group conflict and political compromise in each society. The study will conclude with a study of the implications of its findings for contemporary debates and issues in American education.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education, 1200 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20208

SSIE No. FK-981 FY-80: $52,450

15.0014, COGNITIVE AND SOCIETAL CORRELATES OF EARLY READING ACQUISITION

D.A. Wagner, University of Pennsylvania, Graduate School of Education, Psychology in Education Program, *3700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (NIEG800182) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

The purpose of this research is to use a unique schooling context (the traditional quranic school) to study the effects of: (1) large amounts of oral memorization drill on reading acquisitions; (2) transfer of cognitive and reading skills across different pedagogical environments; (3) learning to read in L1 vs L2; and (4) traditional literacy training vis-a-vis the family and societal context. Experimental, observational and ethnographic data will be collected over a 2 year period on 135 5-7 year old Berber- and Arabic-speaking children (half boys, half girls) in rural and urban field sites in Morocco. Parents of these children will also be interviewed to obtain sociodemographic and other data. The experimental tests focus mainly on cognitive pre-reading skills and reading achievement, both correlational and anova statistical analyses and qualitative data will be used to test hypotheses. This cross-cultural project provides an unusual opportunity to separate and study the effects of different pedagogical techniques on reading acquisition, and will add substantially to our basic knowledge of cognitive prerequisites (especially memory and overlearning of oral discourse) of decoding and interpreting written texts. Also, the project will provide a combination of widely varying analytic methods for the study of literacy in its individual, family and societal contexts.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Education, National Inst. of Education, 1200 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20208

SSIE No. FK-986 FY-80: $29,505

15.0015, INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION

L. Schipper, University of California, Berkeley Campus, Lawrence Berkeley Lab., *Berkeley, California* 94720 (4702) Start: 05/79 End:

The present work will complete the data set on energy use by function, trace the changes in residential energy-use patterns in the years since the first Oil Embargo, measure conservation in the short term in each country, evaluate the energy-saving potential of new regulations on energy-consuming capital, and compare results of home retrofit studies in each country with official forecasts. Finally, residential energy use scenarios for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for the year 2000 will be built. The Transportation Sector has been subject to some analyses; however, there has been no systematic study, particularly of the use of gasoline, across countries. The available data from the major OCED countries will be examined, in a preliminary way, to prepare a first-cut picture of the demand for gasoline and possible effects of future conservation actions by OECD governments. Finally, less-developed countries tend to show the most rapid growth in primary energy consumption, especially fuels traded on the world market. Yet little is known about energy consumption by end use and economic activity in these countries.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Admin., 12th & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20461

SSIE No. FQ-967 FY-80: $60,000

15.0016, WORLD FOOD STAPLES - OUTLOOK FOR RICE 1981-1985

W.H. Andrews, 5417 N. 30th St., Arlington, Virginia 22207, Start: 06/80 End: 02/81

This contract called for the preparation of a paper on the outlook for world rice production and trade in the 1980-1985 time frame. It also called for an analysis of efforts to use capital intensive rice projects to increase rice production in tropical countries. The paper on rice production and trade has been completed.

Action Officer: FL Simmerman
Telephone: 703-777-8097

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Executive Office of the President, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, District of Columbia 20505

SSIE No. FS-645 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0017, PAYING THE HOSPITAL - FOREIGN LESSONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

W.A. Glasser, Columbia University, Center for the Social Sciences, *420 W. 118th St., Low Memorial Library, New York, New York* 10027 (18-P-97363/2-02) Start: 06/79 End: 06/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Health Care Financing Admin., Office of Research Demonstration & Statistics, 330 C St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20201

SSIE No. FI-563 FY-80: $11,583

15.0018, EAST YORK SOCIAL NETWORKS STUDY

B. Wellman, University of Toronto, Dept. of Sociology, *Medical Sciences Bldg., Toronto, Ontario, Canada* M5S 1A8 (R01 MH 32998-01A1) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

This project will use a network analytic perspective to investigate how urbanites structure their community ties. It will look at the structure of social networks, the character of community ties and how the social attributes of network members are related to the character of ties and the structure of networks. It will attempt to relate information about the nature of community ties and networks to the content of these relationships, with a particular focus on their use as "natural support systems."

Research methods integrate quantitative and qualitative data. The sources of data are principally (a) a large, random-sample, closed-ended survey of 845 adult residents of the Borough of East York (Toronto) conducted in 1968 and (b) lengthy in-depth interviews with 34 of these respondents, conducted 1977-1979.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-32998-1 FY-80: $32,628

15.0019, FAMILY DYNAMICS AND CHILD SOCIALIZATION

R.P. Rohner, University of Connecticut, Storrs Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Storrs, Connecticut* 06268 (R01 MH 33868-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

The proposed research is an anthropological study of family interaction and psychosocial development of six- through 12-year-old children in a contemporary (south Asian) Indian community. A major dimension of parenting, viz., parental warmth (acceptance-rejection), is examined in relation to seven behavioral and personality dispositions which are predicted by parental acceptance-rejection theory to be related the world over to the warmth dimension.

This proposed research, which is part of a larger research program that aims to elaborate and test parental acceptance-rejection theory on a wide scale cross-cultural basis, is the first attempt to assess the effects of perceived parental acceptance-rejection on children's behavior in a context where "low" parental warmth is regarded culturally as being normatively appropriate. As such, the proposed research represents a critical test of parental acceptance-rejection theory in that one can ask whether rejected children, in a context where most other children are also rejected by parents who are culturally regarded as being "good" parents, respond in the same way as rejected children who live in cultural settings where "rejection" is not regarded as being normatively appropriate? If parental acceptance-rejection theory is correct, rejected Indian children will respond in the same way as rejected children elsewhere in the world.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-33868-1 FY-80: $37,471

15.0020, SOCIAL CHANGE, PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

J.B. Taylor, University of Kansas, Lawrence Campus, School of Social Welfare, *122 Strong Hall, Lawrence, Kansas* 66044 (R01 MH 34075-01) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

Time Series data from six nations are examined to test eight psychosocial stress models. Indices of social change, 1875-1975, are collected for the United States, England/Wales, Scotland, France, Sweden and Switzerland. Indices of stress-linked pathology and behavior are also collected for the same period. Examined will be the effects of short-term stressful life events, of longer-term stressful life conditions, of social conflict, of normative incohesion, of political powerlessness, and of social changes likely to disrupt social support networks. Possible delayed effects of family disruption and prenatal stress are also examined.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-34075-1 FY-80: $73,767

15.0021, HISPANIC MIGRANTS IN NEW YORK SETTLEMENT

G.T. Gurak, Fordham University, New York Campus, Graduate School, *302 Broadway, New York, New York* 10007 (R01 MH 34340-01) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

Recognizing the growing importance of non-Puerto Rican Hispanics in the social life and economy of New York City, the proposed research will provide new data on several dimensions which are crucial to understanding the meaning of recent immigration for immigrants and for society. A probability sample of Dominicans and South and Central Americans living in New York City will be interviewed. The use of a supplemental, multiplicity sample of Hispanics living outside of the area of the sampling frame will permit residential variations to be studied. The central goal of the research is to operationalize the process of settlement - transition from a transient condition to one of more permanent residence; and to analyze the relationship of this process to the employment situation and to assimilation and adjustment processes. The analysis of the employment situation will focus on the extent to which Hispanic migrants are located in primary or secondary labor markets, the consequences of these locations and the factors associated with mobility. The analysis is comparative along several dimensions. First, careful attention will be given to the diversity among the Hispanic groups being studied. Second, comparisons with studies of Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the New York area will be made. And third, comparisons with data from origin countries will be carried out.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-34340-1 FY-80: $151,160

15.0022, ADAPTIVE CAPABILITIES OF NEWLY IMMIGRATED ASIAN ELDERLY

S.D. Koh, Michael Reese Hospital & Medical Center, Laboratory for Perception & Cognition, *2929 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60616 (R01 MH 34426-01) Start: 08/80 End: 07/81

Using newly immigrated Korean elderly as a prototype of all elderly immigrants from Asia, this project is designed (a) to evaluate their current as well as potential capabilities in acquiring a new language and culture and (b) to assess the extent to which a comprehensive intervention program influences their acculturation processes, by comparing them to earlier Korean immigrants, second generation Japanese, and white Americans. Assuming that social, cognitive, and effective capabilities are all critical components of successful acculturation, team of interdisciplinary investigators participates in this project. That is, the elderly's adaptive capabilities are evaluated by psychiatric interviews, psychological testings, laboratory assessments of cognitive operations, psycholinguistic analyses, and multidimensional questionnaire surveys. This comprehensive evaluation is also repeated three times over a two-year period to examine the variance and invariance of the findings over time. The intervention program which consists of an English class, group meeting, and leisure-time activities, is given to the newly immigrated Korean elderly for one year. In addition to teaching the language and providing practical knowledge essential for their everyday lives, the program emphasizes alleviating their psychological stress and depression and strengthening their emotional competence, especially through the group meeting which is essentially a psychotherapy session. The effects of this intervention program is examined by comparing the Korean elderly trained by the program with another comparable group of Korean elderly not trained and the other ethnic groups mentioned above.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-34426-1 FY-80: $94,654

15.0023, ARE SENTENCE COMPREHENSION PROCESSES UNIVERSAL

M.M. Akiyama, University of Oklahoma, Norman Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Psychology, *660 Parrington Oval, Room 101, Norman, Oklahoma* 73069 (R03 MH 34606-01) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

In psycholinguistics there is a strong trend to study universal aspects of language and language processing. Since psychological processes involved in comprehending non-IndoEuropean languages have not been investigated, English-speaking psychologists have assumed that those processes identified in English-speaking people are universal. Much of my research focusing on this issue has raised the possibility of at least two basic processing differences between English and Japanese monolinguals. First, English monolinguals tend to process a sentence in a sequential manner, while Japanese monolinguals process in a gestalt-like manner. Second, the negative is processed analytically by English monolinguals while it is processed holistically by Japanese monolinguals. The proposed research explores these possibilities by using the statement verification and question answering paradigm. Specifically, the research attempts (1) to show different ways of statement verification and question answering among English and Japanese monolinguals; (2) to propose a new cross-linguistic processing model to account for these differences; and (3) to provide a broader basis for the study of statement verification.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MH-34606-1 FY-80: $10,484

15.0024, CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF OPIATE USE

J.M. Jutkowitz, Inst. for the Study of Human Issues, *3401 Market St., Suite 252, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (R13 DA 02343-01A1) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

The Institute for the Study of Human Issues proposes to convene an interdisciplinary conference bringing together scholars conducting research on drugs with specialists in 19th and 20th century history. The intent of the Conference is to provide a foundation for the development of interpretative models of opiate production, trade, and use for the period 1800-1926. A major theme of Conference discussion will be the processes of transition from traditional, pre-modern drug production and use patterns to those characteristic of the modern industrialized world.

The purpose of the proposed Conference is the exchange and refinement of information about opium production, trade, use and regulation in the 19th and early 20th centuries, in order to produce both a compilation of present knowledge and a baseline for future research. Comparative material on cocaine and cannabis will be examined to provide a basis for discussion of similarities and differences in the historical context of production, trade and use of these drugs. The Conference will explore the relationships between opium production and consumption patterns, attitudes toward opiate use in the traditional and modernizing societies of the period, the form and success of drug control strategies (both legislative and professional), and the degree to which local patterns of consumption, production, trade and regulation articulate with regional and international demand for these drugs.

Products of the Conference will include: 1. Two volumes of original papers specifically prepared for the Conference and derived from the investigation of contemporary sources. 2. Edited transcripts of the Conference discussions. 3. Supporting documents and maps. 4. Analysis and evaluation of Conference materials. 5. Integrative and synthetic essays unifying the materials.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. on Drug Abuse, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1DA-2343-1 FY-80: $57,310

15.0025, LABORATORY MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN HEALTH CARE

Unknown, Ministry of Health, *25 Rue Dazilal, Cairo, Egypt* (03-337-C) Start: 08/78 End: 08/81

To develop a comprehensive yet integrated public health laboratory system. The system will begin at the clinic or primary care level and include district, provincial, and national levels. Service levels will be determined for each as well as referral system and communications networks.

The results will be used to complete the remainder of the Egyptian system resulting in a national laboratory network.

Information gained will be useful as we develop similar networks for rural areas of the U.S. The laboratory is an integral part of any health care delivery system. The information gained will help CDC in its disease surveillance and control activities and its laboratory improvement program.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, Washington, District of Columbia 20201

SSIE No. FI-675 FY-80: Funds Unknown

15.0026, INTERNATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

C.R. Gills, Ruchill Hospital, *520 Bilsland Dr., Glasgow G20 9NB, Scotland, United Kingdom* (N01CP05646 (CONTRACT)) Start: 04/80 End: 04/81

As part of the National Cancer Institute's Smoking and Health Program, the study is an extension of the tobacco and health survey being conducted in six major cities in the United States and the International Agency for Research on Cancer in Cuba, and the European environment. The program continuation is of significance because the range of smoking products in use by large and diverse human populations of Europe, and the range of incidence of lung cancer among these populations, permit strong comparisons with experience in the United States and Cuba. The project is urgently needed to provide a common (international) basis for measuring risk and clarifying the impact of alternative smoking products on differing human population segments. Data collection and analysis by strictly comparable methods ameliorate uncertainties attendant to past intranational studies and provide information of unique value in regard to smoking and health.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Cancer Inst., 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205
SSIE No. FT-137 FY-80: $45,000

15.0027, CONTEXTUAL EFFECTS AND FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS - PERU

M. Tienda, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Agriculture & Life Sciences, Dept. of Rural Sociology, *Agriculture Hall, Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (R01 HD 13973-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

This research will examine how individual and place (ecological) factors account for intranational differentials in the relationship between education and fertility in Peru. Three specific objectives are: (1) to describe intranational fertility differentials within and between groups at several levels of aggregation; (2) to explain how places mediate the influence of individual characteristics on fertility differentials by (a) examining the unique and joint effects of person-and place-related variables, and (b) identifying different patterns of relationship (interaction) between individual, group and ecological characteristics; (3) to stimulate critical thinking about the structural aspects of population by identifying key ecological dimensions of demographic change and the linkages between individual behavior and selected aspects of social structure.

Fertility, the dependent variable, is measured two different ways: (1) recent fertility, and (2) child dependency. Key individual and group level independent variables are education, migrant status, educational aspirations for child and traditionalism as a world view. The latter three will be examined both as "group" effects and "contextual" ecological effects. In addition, "global" ecological variables reflecting the community characteristics of economic opportunity, social isolation and social heterogeneity will be used to assess the influence of place variables on fertility.

The analysis will be based on existing data sources, primarily the 1977 National Fertility Study, (ENAF-PERU) which was conducted as part of the World Fertility Study and the 1969 National Fertility Study sponsored by CELADE. MCA will be used to describe inter- and intra-sector patterns of variations in fertility. Regression analysis will be used to detect additive and interactive influences of place and person factors on fertility and specifically to test several sets of propositions reflecting the existence of place effects. The relative importance of contextual and global ecological variables will be assessed.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Cancer Inst., 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205
SSIE No. 1HD-13973-1 FY-80: $66,960

15.0028, THE COST/VALUE OF CHILDREN IN URBAN NEPAL

M.C. Goldstein, Case Western Reserve University, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *2040 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio* 44106 (R01 HD 13827-01A1) Start: 04/81 End: 03/82

This project is one of several projects which have been carried out in a variety of cultural settings in order to obtain a comparative picture of socioeconomic determinants of fertility and the intervening factors which influence these determinants. This study will investigate reproductive and contraceptive patterns in two socioeconomically heterogeneous neighborhoods in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, and the rationale and motives underlying decisions to have children or utilize contraception. In particular, the study will investigate the cost and value of children to parents of differing socioeconomic and urban status at different stages of the family life cycle, and examine the relationship of this to social, cultural and economic factors and to reproductive and contraceptive behavior. This is a comparative study. The findings will be taken along with the findings of past and future studies to add to the understanding of factors which influence the timing, spacing and number of children couples have and to understand to some extent the consequences of various family sizes and configurations for the families involved in various cultural settings.

Action Officer: G Kamenske
Telephone: 301-496-1174

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205
SSIE No. 1HD-13827-1 FY-81: $68,468 TOTAL COST: $103,848

15.0029, CARIBBEAN WORKERS IN THE FLORIDA SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

T.L. McCoy, State University System of Florida, University of Florida, Center for Latin American Studies, *Gainesville, Florida* 32601 (R01 HD 14277-01) Start: 12/80 End: 11/81

Every year thousands of British West Indian workers are brought to the United States for a three to four-month period through the Immigration and Naturalization Service's H-2 program for the purpose of harvesting sugar cane in southern Florida. This research project uses standard social survey techniques to apply a questionnaire to a random sample of 500 seasonal H-2 workers during their stay in this country. One objective of the study is to provide a detailed descriptive profile of the sociodemographic and occupational characteristics of this labor force. The data collection and analysis also focuses on the characteristics of the household of which the worker is a part at his place of origin, and on the survival strategies that the household pursues for its maintenance and survival. By placing transnational migration into the context of the productive activities carried out by other members of the respondent's domestic unit, this conceptual framework permits an analysis of the effect of seasonal U. S. employment of the lives of the workers involved. This approach also provides the basis for investigating the articulation between the United States and Carribbean economies, and for carrying out a preliminary analysis of the impact of the H-2 program on the sending areas. The results of this study are relevant to the policy debate regarding the implications of expanding the H-2 temporary worker program as an alternative to illegal immigration.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205
SSIE No. 1HD-14277-1 FY-81: $29,418

15.0030, FINNISH FAMILY ADAPTATIONS IN INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

P.G. Hummasti, Department of History, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, (R01 HD 14296-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

The major objective of this project is to explain the changes experienced by the families of an immigrant group in the process of adjustment to the environment of industrial America. Given suggestions in recent literature of the fundamental differences in the very meaning of family that have occurred in different historical times and circumstances, an attempt will be made to provide an historical definition of Finnish families as they move from Finland to America. The Finns are a small enough immigrant group to allow the identification of sets of families composing a significant portion of the entire study group and to trace them through time. Particular emphasis will be placed on analysis of the changes in the structure and quality of family life as immigrants moved from the traditional, agricultural village societies of Finland to industrial society in modern America. Understanding of the nature of these changes can be further refined by parallel study of the small number of contemporary Finnish immigrants to America: immigrants moving from one modern, urban society to another. Hereby, it is hoped that the factors behind changes in the family can to some extent be isolated and thus better explained. Computerized information on Finnish immigrants available at the University of Turku makes it possible to classify groups of families migrating from the same parish in Finland to the same community in America. By studying both environments and the adaptations of the family to each, some general conclusions can be drawn about changes in family life in different times and circumstances.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Devel-

opment, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14296-1 FY-80: $23,250

15.0031, PRE-INDUSTRIAL URBAN DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

A.N. Sharlin, University of California, Berkeley Campus, Inst. of International Studies, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (R23 HD 14747-01) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

The project will develop a model of pre-industrial urban demographic processes which integrates migration, fertility, mortality, and nuptiality along with family and occupational structure, and in particular will test the hypothesis that age-specific mortality was usually higher in the cities than in the country in pre-industrial Europe, but not nearly so much higher as to justify the image of the pre-industrial city as an extremely unhealthy environment that acted as a drain on population growth. This project thus requires very unusual and detailed sources, and the necessary sources have been found for the city of Wurzburg. Census, tax and vital registration data from Wurzburg will be put in machine-readable form and record linkages will be performed between the three sets of data. The resulting data set will provide a unique source for testing the hypothesis and developing a model of pre-industrial urban demographic processes.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14747-1 FY-81: $48,006

15.0032, POPULATION DYNAMICS DURING THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

J.E. Knodel, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Sociology, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (R01 HD 14938-01) Start: 12/80 End: 11/81

The proposed project is designed to continue analysis of microlevel data in the form of reconstituted reproductive histories from 14 German village populations in order to research the following topics: 1) the process of demographic transition, particularly the emergence of family limitation; 2) the main components of demographic behavior (fertility, mortality, and nuptiality) at different stages of the transition; 3) the interrelationships among these components, particularly the fertility-mortality link and the nuptiality-fertility link, and how they evolve during the course of the transition; and 4) the social and biological processes underlying the demographic components and their interrelationships. A variety of methods will be used, including a number of recently developed techniques particularly well suited for deriving indirect estimates of underlying demographic processes from family reconstitution data. New topics to be covered by the analysis include trends and differentials in fecundability, primary sterility and the postpartum non-susceptible period, changing seasonality of births; the interaction of infant feeding practices with seasonality of infant deaths; the relationship of infant and child mortality with birth rank and sibship size; and the impact of different breastfeeding customs on the age pattern of mortality.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14938-1 FY-81: $59,612

15.0033, DEVELOPMENTAL DYSLEXIA - CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS

S.D. Lindgren, University of Iowa, School of Medicine, Dept. of Neurology, *Oakdale, Iowa* 52319 (R01 HD 15026-01) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

This study is the second phase of a cross-national investigation of developmental dyslexia in Italy and the United States. Assessing children in differing linguistic environments provides an opportunity to evaluate the degree to which the phonetic regularity of a language influences the prevalence and types of dyslexia. Children in a linguistic environment where dyslexia is reportedly rare and where the language shows relatively consistent grapheme-phoneme correspondence (Italy) will be compared to children in a setting where dyslexia is common and where the language is comparatively irregular (the U.S.). This will permit analysis of the interaction between phonetic-linguistic factors and individual patterns of cognitive ability. Cognitive patterns will be examined by analyzing the children's performance on a battery of neuropsychological tests assessing both auditory-verbal and visual-spatial abilities. The performances of dyslexic children will be compared to the performances of children with adequate reading skills in order to determine the proportion of dyslexics whose reading disability is related to specific deficits in verbal or spatial processing. The study will attempt to discover whether the orthographic regularity of the Italian language reduces the prevalence of dyslexia, modifies the neuropsychological characteristics of the disorder, creates a dissociation between reading comprehension and decoding, and produces shift in the type of reading errors, when compared to American children. Understanding the effects of linguistic factors on the prevalence and pattern of reading disabilities should have direct impact on clarifying the etiology of dyslexia and should have important implications for developing strategies for remediation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-15026-1 FY-81: $30,549

15.0034, PROTOINDUSTRY AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN EASTERN BELGIUM

M.P. Gutmann, Population Research Center, 1800 Main Building, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, (R23 HD 15385-01) Start: 06/81 End: 05/82

This project will study the demographic impact of early industrialization in eastern Belgium in the 17th and 18th centuries. This region offers evidence that contradicts the generally accepted view of the phenomenon that early industrialization increased nuptiality and fertility. In eastern Belgium, preliminary studies show that nuptiality and fertility did not increase with early industrialization. This project will add to a data base already established for the region and will contain individual-level information about women's first marriage ages, their fertility, and levels of marital migration. The data base will also include aggregative demographic data (counts of baptisms, marriages, and deaths), estimates of population size, and a base of independent variables about economic activity (prices, production) and exogenous forces. We will also attempt to increase the flexibility of the model by retesting the old model, and by adding 3-4 new theoretical possibilities, using time-series regression techniques. The ultimate aim of the project will be a new, more refined and more comprehensive model of the relationship between early industrialization and population change.

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SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-15385-1 FY-81: $35,330 TOTAL COST: $79,508

15.0035, MENOPAUSE IN TWO CULTURES—A TOPICAL ETHNOGRAPHY

M.R. Haug, Case Western Reserve University, Graduate School, Dept. of Sociology, *2040 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio* 44106 (R01 AG 02622-01) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

The aim of this proposed anthropological research is to provide a description and interpretation of the natural history of the menopausal experiences of women in two different cultures, each of which is unlike Western society in significant ways. Most striking is the absence of hormone therapy for the physical and emotional changes said to occur among women. Also absent is the search for perpetual youth which characterizes women in the "advanced" societies. The research aims not only to provide new data but also to develop hypotheses for further investigations regarding menopause, and new insights into the study of women and aging. The research will document the existence of alternative realities of menopause in their natural terms, and thus will provide a topical ethnography of menopause.

The groups selected are peasant Mayan women in Yucatan, and peasant women in Greece. Women in these cultures have clearly defined roles, and important socially defined statuses at every stage of their lives. Moreover, they have been the main healers of any female related disorders, for many generations. The method of data collection will procede in two stages over one year periods: 1) systematic participant observation, with informal interviewing of key informants; 2) life history interviews, using a guided-instrument format, with 105 selected women aged 40 and above in each culture. The findings will be ethnographic and descriptive. The physical manifestations as well as the significance and meaning attached to menopause will be compared between the two cultures studied, and also menopause in these cultures will be contrasted with the phenomenon as experienced by women in Western society.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. on Aging, 9000 Rockville Pike,
Bothesda, Maryland 20205
SSIE No. 1AG-2622-1 FY-81: $56,815

15.0036, PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC USES OF IRRIGATION WATER

Unknown, Agricultural Development Council Inc., *1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, New York* 10019 (AID/OTR-0082-A-00-1088-00) Start: 03/81 End: 07/81

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this cooperative agreement is to review the feasibility of expanding the non-agricultural uses of water, including uses related to the promotion of health.

APPROACH: A/D/C will carry out a thorough review of the concept of combining production and domestic uses of water. A/D/C will review available literature and other sources of information, document situations where irrigation and other uses are compatible or in competition, and identify, describe and evaluate the costs and benefits of multiple uses.

PROGRESS: Cooperative Agreement was signed on March 16, 1981. The literature review and interviews have begun. Project manager and A/D/C representatives have discussed progress and tentative findings.

Action Officer: A Bloom
Telephone: 202-632-8952

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation
Agency, Agency for International Development, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20523
SSIE No. FS-644 FY-81: $22,575

15.0037, LDC-U.S. ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE STUDY

M. Oppenheimer, The Futures Group, 76 Eastern Boulevard, Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033, (OTR-4000-C-00-1021-00) Start: 11/80 End: 12/81

The Economic Interdependence Study, funded in the first quarter of FY 81, is designed to investigate the impact of the developing countries on the U.S. economy. For each of seven identified areas of interdependence, macroeconomic interaction, trade in non-fuel minerals, energy, capital flows and migration, a separate paper will be drafted. The final product will be a book length volume comprising the seven papers and a synthesis paper. Periodic meetings will be held to review work in progress.

Action Officer: K Jay
Telephone: 202-632-9747

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation
Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Economic Affairs Div., 320 21st St.
N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20523
SSIE No. FS-643 FY-81: $75,856 TOTAL COST: $75,856

15.0038, ENERGY AND IRRIGATION

E. Smerden, 2902 Scenic Drive, Austin, Texas 78703, (AID/OTR-147-80-112) Start: 09/80 End: 03/81

The report (50-75 pp.) will: (1) Describe the use of energy in developing country irrigation systems (in establishment as well as operation) presenting quantitative data on differing levels of energy use by different irrigation systems where available; (2) Identify all points of irrigation system installation, maintenance, operation and utilization where alternative energy sources are possible; (3) Assess relative efficiency in both output and value terms of both non-renewable and alternative (renewable) energy-based systems.

Action Officer: E Simmons
Telephone: 202-632-8145

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation
Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development &
Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. FS-646 FY-80: $8,400 TOTAL COST: $8,400

15.0039, ENERGY AND AGRICULTURAL STORAGE AND PROCESSING

C. Lindblad, 1706 Euclid St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, (AID-/OTR-147-80-108) Start: 09/80 End: 04/81

The report (50-75 pages) will: (1) Describe the current use of energy in developing countries' crop storage and processing systems (primarily regarding their use), presenting quantitative data on differing levels of energy use by different forms of storage and processing technology, where available; (2) Assess the relative costs and benefits (in both volume and value terms) of alternative systems for storage and processing for various commodities; and (3) Identify promising storage and processing technologies being developed outlining the energy resources needed to use and maintain the new technologies.

Action Officer: E Simmons
Telephone: 202-632-8145

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation
Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development &
Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. FS-647 FY-80: $9,875 TOTAL COST: $9,875

15.0040, LAND AND LABOR USAGE IN AGRICULTURE

K. Nair, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Land Tenure Center, *1474 Observatory Dr., 310 King Hall, Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (AID/DSAN-CA-0183) Start: 10/80 End: 01/82

To prepare a "Research Paper" (150-300 pages) which: (1) Draws on secondary sources to identify the key factors that account for differences in agricultural land and labor use patterns in comparable physical, socioeconomic and political environments; and (2) Advances recommendations for agricultural development that will have the effect of permitting increased labor inputs to land without reducing the marginal productivity of labor.

Action Officer: J Atherton
Telephone: 202-632-1773

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation
Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development &
Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. FS-648 FY-81: $43,999 TOTAL COST: $43,999

15.0041, THE STATUS AND CHALLENGE FOR RAINFED (DRYLAND) AGRICULTURE IN LDCS

H.B. Sprague, 1030-15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (AID-/OTR-147-80-98) Start: 09/80 End: 03/81

The report is to be a "Background Paper" and contain reference and background material on the following items: A. Definition and dimensions of dryland agriculture: B. The food production challenge: C. Factor consideration: 1. Soil characteristics and fertility; 2. Plant population and growth; 3. Dryland crops; 4. Range animals; 5. Integration of range and cultivated lands; D. The special case of water: 1. The properties of rainfall; 2, Soil storage of water; 3. Surface storage of water; 4. Runoff and water retention; 5. Effects of water and plant growth and land use; E. Land and water management: 1. Grazing and cropping systems; 2. Pest-weed-disease control; 3. Stocking rates and annual distribution; 4. Land/man ratio and nomadism; 5. Watershed management.

Action Officer: DD Caton
Telephone: 202-632-8145

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development & Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. FS-649 FY-80: $9,500 TOTAL COST: $9,500

15.0042, ENERGY AND FERTILIZER

M.S. Mudahar, International Fertilizer Development Center, *P.O. Box 2040, Muscle Shoals, Alabama* 35660 Start: 09/80 End: 05/81

The report (of 50-75 pages) will: (1) Describe the current patterns of use of inorganic fertilizer (particularly nitrogen) in developing countries, presenting quantitative data on differing patterns of fertilizer use by commodity and mode (e.g., irrigated, non-irrigated) and scale of agriculture where possible; (2) Describe the current and projected supply conditions for nitrogenous fertilizers, including consideration of possible changes in cost of production and expansion of production capacity; (3) Assess future demand for inorganic fertilizers (particularly N) and the impact of various cost scenarios on costs and levels of agricultural production in selected countries; (4) Assess what is currently known about the scope for substituting other means of enhancing soil fertility (manure, biological nitrogen fixation, etc.) for fertilizer, by country and commodity.

Action Officer: E Simmons
Telephone: 202-632-8145

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, Program & Policy Coordination Bureau, Office of Policy Development & Program Review, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. FS-650 FY-80: $9,075 TOTAL COST: $9,075

15.0043, TARIFFS AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. Deardorff, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, (J9K10002) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

The purpose of this study is to obtain estimates of existing tariff and nontariff barriers by sector for the major developing countries. These estimates will be incorporated into the Michigan disaggregated model of world production and trade. This will produce a profile of protection by sector for 18 major industrialized and 16 major developing countries. A series of experiments will then be conducted to indicate the possible economic effects of changes in commercial policies on each country's employment, prices, wages, and exchange rates. The United States will be singled out especially for purposes of this analysis.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research, 200 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20210

SSIE No. GC-2224 FY-81: $35,000 TOTAL COST: $35,000

15.0044, THE EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE EFFECTS OF IMPORT COMPETITION AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CHANGES

G.M. Grossman, Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, (J9K10001) Start: 01/81 End: 02/82

The purpose of this contract is to determine the effects of changes in trade (or the relative price of competing foreign goods) on employment and wages of U.S. workers in a number of import impacted industries at the 4-digit SIC level. The effects will be estimated directly from reduced-form regression equations which express the wage rate and employment level in an industry as a function of the relative price of imports. These equations will also be used to estimate the effects of oil price increases on wage and employment levels in an industry.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research, 200 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20210

SSIE No. GC-2225 FY-81: $9,850 TOTAL COST: $9,850

15.0045, THE PLIGHT OF HAITIAN REFUGEES

J.C. Miller, Bethune Cookman College, Undergraduate School, Social Science Division, *Daytona Beach, Florida* 32015 (FB-20735-81-0345) Start: 06/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6089 FY-81: $19,940 TOTAL COST: $19,940

15.0046, DAILY LIFE IN AFRICA - A PROGRAM FOR PRESENTING MODERN CULTURES OF AFRICA IN LOS ANGELES ELEMENTARY CLASSROOMS

M.F. Lofchie, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Political Science, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (ES-20143-81-0862) Start: 07/81 End: 09/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support the promotion of African cultural history and social studies in elementary schools, and to bring examples of these cultures into libraries and media centers.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6090 FY-81: $56,639 TOTAL COST: $56,639

15.0047, ATATURK INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

M.M. Finefrock, College of Charleston, Graduate School, Dept. of History, *Charleston, South Carolina* 29401 (RD-20099-81-1165) Start: 03/81 End: 12/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support an international conference to examine the goals and achievements of Turkey during the reign of Ataturk, 1881-1931.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6091 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

15.0048, AFGHANISTAN - PORTRAIT OF A PROUD LAND

B.A. Dennis, 3517 S.E. Clinton St., Portland, OR 97202, (AY-20359-81-0931) Start: 06/81 End: 09/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support six radio programs about the history and culture of Afghanistan.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506

SSIE No. GZK-6092 FY-81: $4,677 TOTAL COST: $4,677

15.0049, PILOT GRANT - INTERNATIONAL/INTERCULTURAL STUDIES

E. Frederick, Northeastern Illinois University, College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Chicago, Illinois* 60625 (EP-20118-81-1160) Start: 07/81 End: 12/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support the final development and trial of an undergraduate interdisciplinary degree course in international-intercultural studies.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Hu-

manities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6093 FY-81: $49,773 TOTAL COST: $49,773

15.0050, JAPAN'S RACIAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN COLONIAL TAIWAN, 1895-1945

C. Chen, 1310 Gloucester Drive, Edwardsville, Illinois 62025, (FT-21571-81-1211) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6094 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0051, HANDBOOK TO SOMALI STUDIES

L.V. Cassanelli, University of Pennsylvania, Department of History, 207 College Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, (RC-20157-81-0884) Start: 07/81 End: 12/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support a one-volume guide to the printed and unpublished sources on Somalia and the Somali-speaking people of Africa.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6095 FY-81: $35,700 TOTAL COST: $35,700

15.0052, DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN AN OIL-EXPORTING NATION - THE CASE OF MEXICO

D. Story, University of Texas, Arlington Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Political Science, *Arlington, Texas* 76019 (FT-20216-81-1100) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6096 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0053, EUROPEAN PACIFISM AND LIBERAL INTERNATIONALISM - THE STRUGGLE TO PREVENT WORLD WAR I

S.E. Cooper, 905 West End Ave., New York, NY 10025, (FT-20283-81-1169) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6097 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0054, THE DOMINOES THAT DID NOT FALL - UNITED STATES-MAPHILINDO RELATIONS IN THE VIETNAM ERA

C.M. Petillo, Boston College, Chestnut Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *140 Commonwealth, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts* 02167 (FT-20356-81-1140) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6098 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0055, ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND THE DISPOSITION OF ARAB PALESTINE USING RECORDS IN PUBLIC RECORDS

M.J. Haron, 14 Woodland Trail, Carmel, NY 10512, (FT-21478-81-1137) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6099 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0056, PROSTITUTION AND DRUGS WITH THE U.S. MILITARY OVERSEAS, 1898-1918

J.A. Sandos, University of California, San Diego, Department of History, C-004, La Jolla, California 92093, (FT-20083-81-0971) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6100 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0057, LAW VS. THE SOCIAL SCIENCES - THE TRAINING OF THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE ELITE, 1815-1945

T.R. Osborne, 1808 Maple Ave., Florence, AL 35630, (FT-20098-81-1148) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6101 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

15.0058, THE IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNMENT, 1922-1932

J.P. McCarthy, 35-35 82nd St., Jackson Heights, NY 11372, (FB-20288-81-0364) Start: 07/81 End: 06/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6102 FY-81: $22,000 TOTAL COST: $22,000

15.0059, WHAT TO DO WHEN THE BRITISH LEAVE? AMERICA AND THE NILE VALLEY, 1945-1955

D.J. Sconyers, 31 N. Chancellor St., Newton, PA 18940, (FB-20525-81-0352) Start: 06/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6103 FY-81: $21,750 TOTAL COST: $21,750

15.0060, A CHRONOLOGICAL GUIDE TO WRITINGS ON THE AMERICAS PUBLISHED IN EUROPE

T.R. Adams, Brown University, Graduate School, *University Hall, Box 1883, Providence, Rhode Island* 02912 (RC-20183-81-1064) Start: 02/81 End: 01/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To provide supplementary support for the indexing, editing and proofreading of the 1601-1650 volume of "A Chronological Guide to Writing on the Americas Published in Europe," and to compile the 1701-1725 installment.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6104 FY-81: $39,803 TOTAL COST: $39,803

15.0061, REGIONAL ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES IN THE U.S.S.R.

P.K. Grimsted, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, Ukranian Research Inst., *1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (RC-20235-81-0909) Start: 07/81 End: 06/84

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support completion of the Ukraine and Moldavia volume in the NEH-supported "Repositories in the U.S.S.R." series.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $162,000
SSIE No. GZK-6105

15.0062, ISLAMIC RENEWAL IN BRITISH INDIA, BY B. METCALF

S.G. Thatcher, Princeton University Press, *Princeton, New Jersey* 08540 (RP-20171-81-0933) Start: 03/81 End: 08/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support publication of a study tracing the growth of a reformist movement among Muslim religious scholars that came in response to the collapse of Muslim political power in India under British domination.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6106 FY-81: $3,500 TOTAL COST: $3,500

15.0063, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

R.M. Cheatham, University of Arkansas, Little Rock Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Foreign Languages, *Little Rock, Arkansas* 72204 (EP-20132-81-1190) Start: 06/81 End: 05/83

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support a revised international studies curriculum with three new interdisciplinary courses.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST: $38,295
SSIE No. GZK-6107

15.0064, THE UKRAINIAN PEASANTRY IN TRANSITION, 1861-1931

R.S. Edelman, University of California, Department of History, San Diego, California 92093, (FB-00376-80-0032) Start: 06/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6108 FY-81: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

15.0065, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN A MULTICULTURAL WORLD, COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES

A.B. Bozeman, Sarah Lawrence College, Prof. Emeritus, International Relations, 24 Beall Circle, Bronxville, New York 10708, (FQ-20002-80-1093) Start: 06/81 End: 08/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6109 FY-81: $39,936 TOTAL COST: $39,936

15.0066, RURAL POLITICAL ECONOMY AND PEASANT FOOD PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

M.C. Newbury, 41 Brainerd Avenue, Middletown, Connecticut 06457, (FB-00284-80-0080) Start: 07/81 End: 06/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6110 FY-81: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

15.0067, SUPPORT OF THE OCEAN POLICY COMMITTEE

M.H. Katsouros, National Academy of Sciences, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (OCE79-23925) Start: 01/80 End: 06/81

The Ocean Policy Committee (OPC) of the National Academy of Sciences will continue to examine and report to the Federal Government on several key ocean science policy issues. These will include (1) the exploitation of deep seabed mineral resources and the conservation and management of living resources; (2) the deliberations of the United Nations Law-of-the-Sea Conference (UNCLOS), particularly its impact on ocean science; (3) U.S. marine technical assistance programs; (4) the impact of extended claims of national jurisdiction on fisheries and (5) international coordination of ocean research.

In areas (1) and (4) above the Committee will focus on a review of the management of highly migratory fish species and an analysis of recent progress in the management of U.S. coastal fisheries. In area (2) the Committee's Freedom of Ocean Science Task Group (FOSTG) will evaluate and report on the Eighth Session of UNCLOS, especially with regard to science. FOSTG will make recommendations as to actions which the U.S. Government and U.S. oceanographic institutions and scientists should take in order to facilitate U.S. ocean research programs under the new law-of-the-sea regime which is expected to emerge. In area (3) an OPC group will receive direction from the Committee with regard to its analysis of U.S. technical assistance programs in marine science.

The OPC will maintain regular liaison with its sponsoring agencies by periodic briefings, exchange of documentation, and informal discussions. The Academy will report semi-annually to its sponsors on the progress and status of the Committee's activities.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Astronomical Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Scis., Div. of Ocean Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550
SSIE No. EG-502 FY-80: $135,000

15.0068, CLASS FORMATION AND POPULATION GROWTH IN SICILY, 1850-1920

P.T. Schneider, Fordham University, New York Campus, College at Lincoln Center, Dept. of Social Sciences, *113 W. 60th St., New York, New York* 10023 (BNS80-16583) Start: 12/80 End: 05/83

In 1977, the investigators began a study of class formation and population growth in Sicily, 1850-1920, focusing on an agrotown of the latifundist interior. Excellent vital statistics records, supplemented by other documents, permitted reconstitution of over 600 families, and their categorization by social class. Secondary sources, oral histories, and an architectural and artifactual survey provided context. Pilot data suggest that, although the entire period was one of demographic expansion, growth occurred for different reasons in two distinct phases. A two-year project will test hypotheses related to this finding, largely by gathering comparable data from two other towns, whose respective class structures contrast with each other and with the town just studied. The central hypotheses are 1) that from 1850 until around 1900, middle and upper stratum families contributed more substantially to rising population than did rural landless, even when the latter displayed lower ages of women at marriage; and 2) that after the turn-of-the-century, contributions to a growing population came disproportionately from proletarianized peasants, others having begun to practice birth control. Explanatory factors include class-specific mortality decline and nutritional change, plus Sicily's shifting position vis-a-vis the Italian polity and world economy, as reflected in local-level class relations.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FI-756 FY-81: $60,816

15.0069, CULTURE TO LEXICON - A STUDY IN LEXICAL ACQUISITION - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

D. Edes, University of Rochester, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *260 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester, New York* 14627 (BNS80-16410) Start: 10/80 End: 03/83

The specific aim of this investigation is to provide a descriptive analysis of a few aspects of children's knowledge of their surrounding world with an emphasis on how this knowledge influences their lexical usage. The concern is with lexical acquisition and the structure and content of children's lexicons.

The methodology is based on observation of the behavior and speech of children (ages 3-6) in natural settings, interviews with children, parents, and teachers, and a linguistic analysis of the children's speech. Research takes place in Romania due to the existence there of an educational system open to the general population for children of these ages.

The investigation contributes to our understanding of the processes of language acquisition, especially in relation to children's developing vocabulary. Anthropological investigations of this type, which focus on children's cultural knowledge, supplement work in cognitive development and psycholinguistics, as well as studies in educational psychology. Such work can lead to the development of educational curriculum designed to integrate children's existing skills into the educational process and foster children's potentialities.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FI-759 FY-81: $6,475

15.0070, CLASS AND ETHNICITY IN A RURAL PHILIPPINE MARKET TOWN - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J.K. Ko, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Stanford, California* 94305 (BNS80-07592) Start: 10/80 End: 09/82

This case study of the Chinese community in La Trinidad aims at examining the articulation of class and ethnicity in an ethnically diverse rural Philippine market town undergoing transformation from a subsistence to a monetary economy. The theoretical underpinning is a class perspective: in order to comprehend ethnicity one must analyze the underlying class relations and the historical-institutional context within which class and ethnicity assume their forms and meanings. The research consists of two components: (1) a cross-sectional study designed to ascertain the ethnic division of labor in the organization of economic activities around market gardening and to contextualize ethnic interaction in the production-exchange process, and (2) a longitudinal study of the Trinidad Chinese community and in particular its specialization in market gardening, focusing on changes in class structure and ethnic relationship through different phases of La Trinidad's progressive incorporation into larger regional systems. Data collection methods include: sample study of individual units in the production and marketing systems (vegetable farms, credit associations, wholesale and retail companies, trucking firms, marketplaces, etc.), census-taking and household surveys, systematic collection of documents from government agencies and business enterprises, interviews with informants, recording of genealogies and family histories, and anthropological participant observation.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FI-768 FY-81: $8,410

15.0071, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SYMBOLS IN OBJECTIFYING HYPOTHETICAL ENTITIES (DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH)

C.D. Levy, Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (BNS80-06282) Start: 11/80 End: 04/83

Using sociolinguistic and sociological methodology, this research will elucidate the mechanisms which Shipibo culture uses to give spirits their objectivity and will trace how they are made readily comprehensible by the attribution of human qualities to them. Phonetic, syntactic and lexicon relationships between everyday language and its "archaic" form, used by shamans, will be described, and sociolinguistic rules for marking social distance, deference and respect will be investigated. The results will help us to understand how society makes concrete entities out of abstractions through the use of social conventions.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FI-769 FY-81: $5,072

15.0072, SOCIAL AND HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SPONTANEOUS RESETTLEMENT - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

M.S. Chaiken, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (BNS81-00055) Start: 02/81 End: 10/82

Government-directed resettlement schemes throughout the world have faltered for similar reasons: unprepared settler populations, lack of important capital inputs (such as roads and market facilities), health problems, and ultimately, poor planning. By contrast, spontaneous migration (resettlement of self-supported, independent migrants) has occurred for centuries with relative success. This research project will examine a community of successful spontaneous migrants in the rural Philippines, in order to isolate the adaptive mechanisms accounting for their success. Two hypotheses will be tested that attribute the success of these migrants, in economic, sociocultural, and health terms, to their reliable networks of kinship support, to their ability to diversify their economic activities by innovating new practices, and to certain aspects of their common backgrounds. This research will include a socioeconomic index, a census, a detailed migration and economic history (including information on social networks), and a combination of research techniques designed to collect information on the nutritional problems of the settlers. Research will result in (1) policy suggestions on how to modify government-sponsored resettlement programs to prevent certain chronic problems, and (2) data for comparison with the literature on economic development and nutritional anthropology.

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SSIE No. FN-571 FY-81: $2,930

15.0073, SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES IN A DEVELOPING NATION

H.C. Buechler, Syracuse University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Hall of Languages, Syracuse, New York* 13210 (BNS80-24513) Start: 02/81 End: 07/82

The purpose of this research is to analyze cottage industries and other small-scale enterprises in the city of La Paz, Bolivia. Relatively little research hs been undertaken on this topic in Latin America in general and in the Andes in particular, even though such enterprises constitute one of the principal bases of Third World economies. In fact little has been done on this segment of the population in general which in Whiteford's (1977) typology would include segments of the upper lower and lower middle class. As Leeds (1977) has indicated, the economic activities of these enterprises form the foundation for larger firms that depend on the system of services they provide. Far from being external or marginal to modern capitalist economy in these nations these firms generate capital and provide work. Our hypothesis is that specific dynamics within the domestic group, and linkages among persons in similar and dissimilar trades and occupations that cut across boundaries of class and community lead to the reproduction of small-scale enterprises. The view we wish to take simultaneously stresses the limitations imposed on small-scale production by wider economic, social and political constraints and gives due recognition to the creativity and flexibility of individuals involved in small enterprises. The judicious combination of intensive methods such as open ended interviews, participant observation and detailed family histories with more extensive methods including surveys, will enable us to relate particular cases to general patterns.

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SSIE No. FN-583 FY-81: $66,996

15.0074, A SYMPOSIUM ON SWITCH-REFERENCE AND UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR, MAY, 1981

P. Munro, University of California, Los Angeles Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Linguistics, *405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California* 90024 (BNS80-24168) Start: 02/81 End: 07/81

Switch-reference is a grammatical process by which a certain clause of a sentence is indexed in one way if its subject is the same as that of some other clause in the sentence, and in a second way if its subject is different from that of other clause. Since the operation of such a system depends crucially upon the nature of syntactic subjecthood and upon what constitutes "sameness" or identity, study of switch-reference systems and of what they can reveal about such general theoretical notions has consequences for linguistic theory and the underlying assumptions upon which all grammatical description must be based.

Switch-reference systems - which vary considerably in type and complexity - are well attested in languages of the Americas, Australia, and New Guinea, and have been argued to exist in other languages as well. The Symposium on Switch-Reference and Universal Grammar, to be held in May, 1981, at the University of Manitoba (a Joint International Seminar cosponsored by the Canada Council), will bring together experts on switch-reference in many unrelated languages to present detailed language-specific and comparative studies, both descriptive and theoretical, in an open conference.

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15.0075, MEN, WOMEN, AND THE CHANGING IDEOLOGY OF WORK AMONG THE BAMBARA OF MALI - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

M.L. Grosz Ngate, Michigan State University, School of Social Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *New Administration Bldg., East Lansing, Michigan* 48823 (BNS80-23939) Start: 01/81 End: 12/82

This is a study of the ideational system of work and its relationship to productive roles as manifested in two Bambara villages of the Segu region of Mali. Given the historical importance of the middle Niger Valley to West African trade, the study will explore how shifts in the centers of trade and progressive integration into the world market system affected the productive roles of men and women and relations of production in general. Secondly, the study will examine the ideational representation of female and male productive activities witin the context of the ideational system of work and how this has changed in conjunction with the transformation of productive roles. Choosing two villages on the basis of differential socioeconomic characteristics provides information concerning current changes in the subject under investigation. The study has theoretical significance for economic anthropology and African history as well as practical implications for current development efforts.

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SSIE No. FN-588 FY-81: $7,111

15.0076, A REGIONAL STUDY OF HIGHLAND ECUADORIAN HACIENDAS - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

B.C. Schroder, Rutgers the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick Campus, Livingston College, Dept. of Anthropology, *New Brunswick, New Jersey* 08903 (BNS80-23598) Start: 01/81 End: 06/83

The aim of this project is to contribute to an understanding of the dynamics of rural economic development in Latin America, and provide alternative conceptualizations out of which development policies may be formulated, through testing a model in which cultural, economic, political and ecological factors interact in influencing the organization of production of haciendas in highland Ecuador.

The differences in hacienda organization that are most often the target of development policies are: degree of mechanization, degree of use of wage labor, degree of direct exploitation of hacienda resources by owner, and production for local or urban markets. The major factors that have been posited to account for these differences are: the orientation of owner, the cultural and political orientations of workers, demographic characteristic of labor force, ecological characteristics of land, marketing costs, and owner's access to capital.

This project will investigate these factors, in order to determine which are most closely associated with variance in the four previously mentioned differences among haciendas. In order to take into account the effect of many variables, and to avoid the construction of rigid and unrealistic typologies of haciendas, the methods of regional analysis will be employed. A socio-economic survey of Chimborazo Province, Ecuador, will be undertaken, the results of which will be used to define the sample of haciendas to be studied. Extensive fieldwork will be followed by ethnographic observation on two selected haciendas. The data will be analyzed with standard statistical techniques, factor analysis, and multiple regression equations.

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SSIE No. FN-592 FY-81: $5,070

15.0077, A HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF ARABIC DIGLOSSIA AND RELATED ISSUES - A CASE STUDY OF JORDANIAN ARABIC - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

H. Abdel Jawad, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Linguistics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (BNS80-22455) Start: 01/81 End: 02/82

Though the split between classical and colloquial Arabic predates the rise of Islam, the classical language acquired new religious, cultural, and political values as a result of this development. Ever since, the fate of Arabic and of Arabic diglossia have been closely intertwined with the history of Islam and with Arab political history. The Mongol invasion and the fall of Baghdad in 1258, four centuries of Ottoman domination, followed by European colonization, resulted in decline and stagnation of the classical language and increased the importance of colloquial Arabic.

While this diglossic situation still exists, the phenomenon is far from stable. Recently new forms of Arabic have been emerging which are neither classical nor colloquial, and which together constitute a continuum. These varieties display gradation and variation. We plan to investigate two possible directions of change in progress: a) Classicizing - the change in the direction of the classical variety as result of vastly increased educational possibilities, and b) levelling i.e., the emergence of an urban vernacular resulting from the massive influx of people speaking different varieties to urban areas. We will carry out a quantitative sociolinguistic study in Amman, investigating phonological, morphological, and lexical variables. The original contribution of this study will be to explore the relationship between linguistic and social change in a social context very different from the one which has previously been the focus of most modern research on language change and variation.

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bia 20550
SSIE No. FN-602 FY-81: $5,771

15.0078, NARRATIVE TRADITION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL BRITTANY - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J.P. Gaughan, Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (BNS80-22485) Start: 01/81 End: 12/82

The objective of this research is to examine the relationship of popular narrative to social structure, particularly under the impact of historical change. To this end, a social history of a small agricultural community will be compiled from both personal interviews and archival sources. In addition, popular narratives from the Breton oral tradition will be collected for analysis and interpretation and for comparison with older narratives from previous collections.

Popular narratives embody traditional norms which maintain a constraining and legitimizing effect on social structure. They provide an important cultural presentation of values and options to the individual. When change is necessitated by increasing involvement with modern institutions, its effects can be noted in the norms embodied in narrative. This is the case in contemporary Brittany, where modernization has transformed the traditional peasant society only in the last century, altering local community, structure, household composition, and the individual life-cycle. The chief focus of the research will be on the traditional constraints and their gradual replacement, a process involving the interplay of both conservative and progressive determinants. The reflections of this transformation in the structure, style and content of Breton narratives as well as in the social context and behavioral features of their oral performance will be traced.

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SSIE No. FN-605 FY-81: $7,470

15.0079, EASTER ISLAND - THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A CHIEFDOM - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

C.M. Stevenson, Pennsylvania State University, University Park Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *110 Sparks Bldg., University Park, Pennsylvania* 16802 (BNS80-19713) Start: 12/80 End: 05/82

The objective of this research is to reconstruct aspects of the prehistoric social organization of Easter Island. This research is significant in that it will provide a detailed cultural historical foundation to be used in future research for the testing of explanatory models of sociopolitical evolution. Obsidian hydration dating will be used to establish a chronological framework and to identify phase specific settlement patterns. Using ethnographic descriptions of chiefdom settlement patterns and their social correlates, organized social units will be identified and their development over time investigated. Population growth, the emergence of social stratification, and changing architectural styles will be integrated with settlement pattern data in order to form a concise evolutionary trajectory for the Easter Island social system.

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SSIE No. FN-642 FY-81: $7,595

15.0080, AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT - COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION IN PERU'S SOUTHERN SIERRA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

H.M. Ainger, Columbia University, Columbia University Teachers College, School of Education, Dept. of Philosophy & Social Sciences, *525 W. 120th St., New York, New York* 10027 (BNS80-16403) Start: 11/80 End: 10/82

This research will investigate the extent to which Agrarian Reform has provided a framework for rural development, particularly in terms of increased participation in the economic development of a rural district of Peru's southern Sierra, where agricultural production cooperatives have been introduced.

Its objectives are an improved understanding of the factors affecting cooperative participation and performance, in terms of (1) internal structure and process; (2) relation to alternative patterns of agricultural production and to the process of differentiation between households and groups; and (3) articulation with local and regional economic and political structures that link local, regional, and national contexts. A methodological focus on households as economic enterprises, linked to others by kinship and exchange relations, will facilitate identification of alternative strategies that provide access to critical agricultural resources; exploration of ways in which these are related to processes of differentiation and local economic and political structures; and the extent to which cooperative reorganization has altered this. The research should contribute to the larger discussion concerned with Agrarian Reform as a necessary or sufficient condition for rural development cooperatives as instruments of reform; and conditions affecting performance of different production situations in the agricultural sector of a peripheral economy.

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SSIE No. FN-652 FY-81: $5,100

15.0081, WOMEN HUNTERS IN A TROPICAL FORAGING SOCIETY

P.B. Griffin, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, Social Science Research Inst., *Gilmore Hall, Honolulu, Hawaii* 96822 (BNS80-14308) Start: 01/81 End: 06/84

This research will investigate how women among the Agta Negritos of Northeastern Luzon, the Philippines, are able to bear and raise children as well as hunt large forest game.

Like men, many Agta women in certain groups are bow and arrow hunters of wild pig and deer. Anthropologists suggest that women in foraging societies have been gatherers since the late pliocene, while only men have hunted. Childbearing and rearing are suggested to be constraints against hunting, instead favoring gathering. Our methodology to explore how women among the Agta both hunt and raise children entails ecological or energy flow analysis and demographic-fertility studies. We will reside for one year among the Southeast Cagayan Agta. Comparative studies south of Palanan, Isabela and seven months censusing of all Agta in Isabela and Cagayan will be undertaken. We will be able to compare the activities, energy input-output, and child care of women and men in the main study group and with men and women in other groups in which women seldom hunt.

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15.0082, ETHNIC IDENTITY AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

W.L. D'Azevedo, University of Nevada, Reno Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Reno, Nevada* 89507 (BNS80-14124) Start: 11/80 End: 04/82

This research is directed to the problem of discerning those factors which may account for the maintenance of a strong ethnic identification among the Gola of Liberia, and the emergence of a new Pan-tribal consciousness. These at times appear to be inconsistent with Liberian government commitment to "national unification." Old aspirations of tribal territorial consolidation, diplomacy through secret association, and special symbols of African ethnicity have been revived as instruments to form an effective hinterland constituency that will further competitive tribal ends and the entrance of partisan native representatives into government policy-making positions. The investigation of the processes operating in this situation is expected to contribute to the understanding of cultural continuity and change among traditional kin-based societies confronted with the forces of modern nationalism. Moreover, it will improve existing knowledge of developments taking place in an African nation about which there has been little systematic study and with which the United States has had special relation since the early nineteenth century. The research addresses problems of ethnic relations in pluralistic societies which have been the focus of considerable theoretical interest and comparative analysis in recent years.

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15.0083, INTENSIFICATION OF TROPICAL VILLAGE AGRICULTURE - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J.T. O'Meara, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Anthropology, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (BNS80-13505) Start: 11/80 End: 09/82

The low level of production in semi-subsistence agriculture is an important national problem in many developing countries. Production must be increased to raise export income and reduce food imports, to provide food for rapidly growing populations, and to reduce the growing inequality between urban and rural areas. Many village farmers could increase production significantly with the land, labor and capital that is available to them now. Many farmers also want increased incomes and standards of living, yet they have not increased production and government attempts to intensify village agriculture often seem to be resisted by the villagers themselves.

The purpose of this research is to refine earlier explanations of the "productivity problem" in village agriculture by testing some of the assumptions that underlie these explanations. It will do this by considering both cultural and microeconomic data to test two hypotheses concerning: (1) the effect of economic factors on cash-crop production; and (2) the effect of social factors on cash-crop production.

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SSIE No. FN-660 FY-81: $6,853

15.0084, AESTHETIC ATTITUDES AND SOCIAL CHANGE

J.M. Borgatti, University of Washington, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Art History, *Seattle, Washington* 98105 (BNS80-12066) Start: 01/81 End: 06/82

This research centers on questions of aesthetic preference and social change in African culture. The primary objective will be to analyze a unique data set from southern Nigeria and to develop a set of scales of measures for aesthetic attitudes which could form the basis for cross-cultural comparative studies. The survey in Okpella, southern Nigeria, was carried out between April and August 1979, and resulted in 400 completed interviews based on a questionnaire of some 300 questions. The survey was intended to determine the differences in aesthetic attitudes held by the articulators of the aesthetic and consumers of aesthetic products, and the effects of age, sex, occupation, education, religion, traditional status, experience of the outside world, and so on, on those attitudes. Differences are evidenced in the choices made by respondents confronted with questions on hypothetical art and performance situations and visual stimuli, namely photographs of masks both Okpella and non-Okpella in origin. In order to construct measures of aesthetic evaluations which are conceptually relevant and theoretically meaningful, we will use multi-dimensional scaling techniques including the individual differences method known as INDSCAL. Relations between aesthetic measures and possible sources of difference will be evaluated using nominal statistical methods, principally log-linear techniques.

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15.0085, SOCIAL FUNCTION IN LANGUAGE CHANGE - A BILINGUAL CASE

S. Gal, Rutgers the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick Campus, Rutgers College, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, *New Brunswick, New Jersey* 08903 (BNS80-05889) Start: 01/80 End: 06/83

This research is based on the sociolinguistic view that the social and communicative contexts and purposes for which a language variety is used fundamentally constrain its grammatical structure. A bilingual community undergoing language shift provides a quasi-experimental situation in which to explore this thesis. During language shift some bilinguals use the home variety in a wide variety of contexts, others use it in a relatively narrow range, still others only for communicating with parents and grandparents. The general hypothesis is that when the speech of the three groups is compared it is in the usage of the third group that the home variety will be most truncated structurally. Specifically, it will lack stylistic variation in phonology and syntactic patterns. The target community is a Hungarian-German bilingual town in Austria. The three groups will be recorded in formal interviews as well as naturalistic settings. Directed linguistic tasks will supplement the ethnographic techniques. The Hungarian speech of the three groups will be compared on the basis of six sociolinguistic variables: three phonological and three syntactic. The research will contribute both to the socially based understanding of how language changes under different functional pressures and to a specification of how bilingual repertoires are structured as a consequence of such pressure.

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SSIE No. FN-663 FY-81: $62,836

15.0086, SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF FARMING

E. Hatch, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, Social Process Research Inst., Dept. of Anthropology, *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (BNS79-23750) Start: 12/80 End: 05/82

This project involves field research in New Zealand from December 1980 to September 1981, gathering both oral and written information on local processes of change.

The purpose is to investigate the social effects of technological and industrial developments in farming from the turn of the century to the present. Specifically, in New Zealand as in the U.S., farming has become more and more heavily capitalized, especially since World War II. In the U.S. this has led to a social hierarchy that is marked by a sharp cleavage between the landholders - who have become heavily capitalized businessmen - and wage-earners.

In this study I ask if the technological and economic developments in agriculture which have so profoundly affected rural America have had the same impact in New Zealand; if not, what explains the difference?

The reason for choosing New Zealand is that, in the agricultural sphere, it is quite comparable to the U.S., yet it is also considered one of the most egalitarian of the fully industrialized nations. If there is an instance of a fully developed agricultural system which does not exhibit the social hierarchy that now predominates in the U.S., it should be New Zealand.

This research should clarify the social effects of the technological and economic revolution in agriculture that is associated with World War II, and it should contribute to establishment of a conceptual framework for unifying rural studies in complex societies.

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15.0087, THE ECOLOGY OF SUBSISTENCE PASTORALISM

J.E. Ellis, Colorado State University, Natural Resource Ecology Lab., *Fort Collins, Colorado* 80523 (DEB80-04182) Start: 10/80 End: 03/82

Large portions of the arid and semiarid grazing lands of Africa, the Middle East and western Asia have been occupied by subsistence pastoralists for the past 10,000 years and remain so today. The recent drought in the Sahel and its disastrous effects has focused attention on pastoralists and their role in ecosystems dynamics. Some authors have stated the pastoralists actually caused or at least exacerbated the impacts of the Sahelian drought through grazing by large livestock herds. However, other evidence suggests pastoralists, like other components of drought-pulsed ecosystems, simply respond to, and attempt to cope with, stochastic abiotic perturbations in their environment.

It is hypothezised that pastoralists and their livestock herds are integral components of their ecosystems and thus play important roles in ecosystems, energy dynamics and nutrient cycles. Further, it is suggested that more can be learned about these ecosystems by evaluating livestock and human dynamics as responses to successional changes in pulse-stable ecosystems, rather than as perturbations driving these ecosystems.

This research will initiate an analysis of human pastoralism within an ecosystems framework and will focus on energy and nutrient dynamics and ecosystem emergent properties. Anticipated results of the study should be of value to those concerned with the role of pastoralists in environmental degradation and to those evaluating alternative development schemes for pastoral economies.

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15.0088, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN THE INTER- AND INTRAFAMILY DETERMINANTS OF CHILD EDUCATION IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

J.R. Behrman, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (SES80-25356) Start: 10/80 End: 03/83

Investments in children are likely to be critical factors in many developing countries if they are to break out of current patterns of low productivity and inability of many to satisfy their basic needs. It is planned to investigate determinants of human capital investments in children, primarily in their health, nutrition and schooling. The investigation focuses on (1) the interfamilial determinants of these investments, and (2) their intrafamilial aspects. A very rich data set of 4100 Nicaraguan women residing in cities, towns and rural areas is utilized. These data integrate current and retrospective social-economic-demographic data and include siblings for a subsample of the respondents. Sisters also are utilized to investigate intrafamilial allocational questions and in particular, to explore parental inequality aversion, including birth order and sex preferences. These investigations provide insights into important policy options for influencing intergenerational improvements in developing countries through the direct provision of services such as education, alternative types of medical care facilities (private doctors versus clinics), income redistribution and family planning programs. Urbanization, migration and agricultural activities are included as intervening factors which may affect policy outcomes.

This research is being done in collaboration with Dr. Barbara L. Wolfe at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

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SSIE No. FK-411 FY-81: $44,469

15.0089, PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN A COMMAND ECONOMY

R.E. Ericson, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-14296) Start: 10/80 End: 03/83

This research is concerned with the theoretical analysis of the functioning of centrally planned and administered economic systems. The first, and major, part of the project studies the role of market-like ("Second Economy") mechanisms in determining the realized allocations and of intermediate products in a centrally planned and administered economy. Equilibrium and optimality properties of these mechanisms are analyzed with the aim of explaining the existence of unofficial allocative institutions in centrally planned economies such as the Soviet Union. Dynamic analysis is undertaken of the interaction of planned and unplanned allocation mechanisms within a command environment to further our understanding of the development of unplanned mechanisms and the institutional responses they elicit from central administrators. The second part deals with the study of rational economic behavior under uncertainty in a non-market environment. The focus is on the interaction of economic administrators and subordinates is the process of plan implementation in an environment characterized by plan constraints, uncertainty, and aversion to risk. The third part of this project is a continuation of the study of centralized resource allocation and inventory stability under uncertainty. This research constitutes the initial steps towards the development of an economic theory of plan administration in a centrally planned economy.

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SSIE No. FK-420 FY-81: $57,542

15.0090, AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ECONOMICS

J.F. Bilson, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *1737 Cambridge St., Room 403, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-09458) Start: 10/80 End: 03/82

The object of this project is the development of an integrated theoretical and empirical analysis of the monetary approach to the balance of payments and exchange rates. Within the developed country group, the research is solely concerned with the period beginning with the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system and continuing through to the present. Within the less-developed country group, it is necessary to divide the total sample into sub-samples based upon exchange rate arrangements and other considerations. The essential feature of the empirical approach is the application of pooled cross-section time-series techniques. The virtue of this approach is that many important economic variables exhibit far greater variability internationally than intertemporally, and this variation may be used to increase the precision with which certain parameters are estimated.

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SSIE No. FK-435 FY-81: $8,133

15.0091, RACE RELATIONS AND POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

M.J. Murray, State University of New York, Binghamton Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Vestal Parkway, Binghamton, New York* 13901 (SES80-01740) Start: 11/80 End: 04/83

Recent studies on the nature of South Africa's racial policies, economic development, and cultural relations can be classified into two distinct schools. On the one hand, the "conventional wisdom" school centers on the uniqueness of South African history, emphasizing the importance of racial factors as opposed to class conflict in interpreting long-term social change. Scholars following this tradition have stressed the historical conflict between the requirements of economic efficiency and rationality and the state racial policies. On the other hand, the "revisionist" school has downplayed the apparent uniqueness of South African history, emphasizing instead the manner in which racial conflict can be understood as submerged class conflict under the specific historical conditions experienced in South Africa. The project draws on those two conflicting interpretations and supercedes them. The purpose of this research is to explore the manner in which the rivalries between agriculture, mining, and manufacturing interests have been reflected in the government's segregationist and apartheid policies, particularly with respect to the incorporation of black labor between 1910 and 1976. Extensive use of archival, statistical and historical sources in the U.S. and South Africa provides the basis for this analysis. The significance of this proposed research is that it will provide a firmer foundation for understanding of the societal processes that affect race relations.

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15.0092, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN THE INTER- AND INTRAFAMILY DETERMINANTS OF CHILD EDUCATION IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

B.L. Wolfe, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, Inst. for Research on Poverty, Dept. of Economics, *Social Science Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (SES80-14985) Start: 10/80 End: 03/83

Investments in children are likely to be critical factors in many developing countries if they are to break out of current patterns of low productivity and inability of many to satisfy their basic needs. It is planned to investigate determinants of human capital investments in children, primarily in their health, nutrition and schooling. The investigation focuses on (I) the interfamilial determinants of these investments, and (2) their intrafamilial aspects. A very rich data of 4100 Nicaraguan women residing in cities, towns and rural areas is utilized. These data integrate current and retrospective social-economic-demographic data and include siblings for a subsample of the respondents. Sisters also are utilized to investigate intrafamilial allocational questions and in particular, to explore parental inequality aversion, including birth order and sex preferences. These investigations provide insights into important policy options for influencing intergenerational improvements in developing countries through the direct provision of services such as education, alternative types of medical care facilities (private doctors versus clinics), income redistribution and family planning programs. Urbanization, migration and agricultural activities are included as intervening factors which may affect policy outcomes.

This research is being done in collaboration with Dr. Jere R. Behrman at the University of Pennsylvania.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FK-444 FY-81: $56,026

15.0093, CONTROL, ESTIMATION, AND SELECTION OF ECONOMETRIC MODELS

G.C. Chow, Princeton University, Graduate School, Dept. of Economics, *205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey* 08540 (SES80-12582) Start: 10/80 End: 03/82

This project involves research on two topics: (I) The methods for estimation of rational expectations models developed in the principal investigator's previous research are implemented with computer programs and applied to empirical studies of the United States economy, to forecasting the Soviet macro economy, and to the analysis of economic planning in the Peoples Republic of China. (2) Recent results on a modified information criterion for the selection of econometric models are used to study the sampling characteristics of this criterion and to investigate its applicability to nonlinear models and models involving discrete dependent variables. The resulting selection methods are programmed for the computer and applied to the Michigan Quarterly Econometric Model of the U.S. Economy to investigate whether a disaggregated or decomposed version of this model would be better. The methods are also applied to the selection of models of discrete choice.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Social & Economic Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FK-448 FY-81: $106,195

15.0094, ENHANCING FRAGMENTED INDUSTRY EXPORT

G.B. Charles, Development Sciences Inc., *P.O. Box 444, Sagamore, Massachusetts* 02561 (SB-1A-00005-01-0) Start: 09/80 End: 02/81

Underutilized export opportunities exist for many small businesses in fragmented, geographically dispersed industries. Fragmented industries are unable to effectively gain access to available government export guidance or to act on it due to severe production constraints and pressure to market immediately.

Some fragmented industries have formed operational networks with government which help overcome export marketing liabilities. A research project is proposed which reviews successful examples of operational network formation which helped firms export. The role of government agencies and the characteristics of fragmented industries in accomplishing success will be identified.

Five other industries will be examined which have not yet acted on overseas marketing opportunities. Policy recommendations will be made to improve government's response to export efforts of fragmented industries. Numerous interviews will be conducted with government officials and business proprietors.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Small Business Admin., Office of Advocacy, Economic Research Office, 1441 L
St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20416

SSIE No. GZC-93 FY-80: $43,500

15.0095, ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL INTERNATIONAL MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL AND MINORITY BUSINESSES IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

J.R. Henderson, Henderson International Inc., *1711 U St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20009 (SBA-4887-OA-80) Start: 00/80 End: 03/80

The analysis of potential international market opportunities for small and minority businesses in less developed countries, particularly the economic communities of West African states.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Small Business Admin., Office of Advocacy, Economic Research Office, 1441 L
St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20416

SSIE No. GZC-96 FY-80: $49,254

15.0096, A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF USING EXPORT ASSOCIATIONS TO PROMOTE INCREASED EXPORTS BY SMALL BUSINESSES

C. Chandler, Economic Consulting Services Inc., *1320 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (SB-1A-00009-01-0) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

Small businesses are known to face certain, unique problems in exporting simply by virtue of their size. One possible approach to overcoming such problems is through the formation of a small business export associations, which might be loosely defined as groups of independent firms which produce similar or complementary goods or services and which choose to pool their resources and operate cooperatively for the purpose of expanding export sales.

The study outlined in the proposal accompanying this abstract will examine whether or not export associations seem to be a feasible way of encouraging exports by small businesses. To determine this, the proposed study will first examine the various functions that an export association is likely to be able to perform. A conceptual framework will then be developed, and the probable effects of the formation of an export association on the profitability and behavior of its members will be analyzed. The empirical portion of the study will be divided into two parts. The first, based on publicly available data, will attempt to identify industries which are likely to benefit from the formation of export associations. The second, based on the results of a questionnaire to be sent out as part of the study, will attempt to identify under what conditions small businesses will be willing to form export associations. The implications of the results on government policy will then be examined.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Small Business Admin., Office of Advocacy, Economic Research Office, 1441 L
St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20416

SSIE No. GZC-106 FY-80: $58,111

15.0097, U.S.-IRAN RELATIONS

R.K. Ramazani, Dept. of Government and Foreign Affairs, 232 Cahill Hall/University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, (1722-120034) Start: 01/81 End: 06/81

The study will assess the incentives and disincentives underlying the prospects for normalization of U.S.-Iran relations within the next five years against the backdrop of the relevant historical perspectives. It will analyze the regional, international and especially domestic influences

involved.
Action Officer: EG Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-942 FY-81: $978 TOTAL COST: $978

15.0098, LINK SYSTEM'S CAPABILITIES TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF LDC'S IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM

L.R. Klein, University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *34th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (1722-020201) Start: 02/81 End: 12/81

This project consists of the following six tasks: assemble data banks for model estimations on 13 countries (the ASEAN group, Brazil, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, Taiwan), estimate models for these countries along lines possibly of model for India; estimate models for each country using such prototypes as the existing one on India; make separate estimates for petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and other products; estimate and code for simulation purposes all the models with LINK software; integrate ASEAN and Indian models into LINK system so as to view their interaction with the rest of the world; estimate impact on these 13 countries of alternative prices for leading exports.
Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
(Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. GI-943 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $50,000

15.0099, LESSONS FOR U.S. OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE WITH INDUSTRIAL POLICY

P.R. Krugman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 50 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, (1722-020197) Start: 08/80 End: 11/80

After review of case studies, prepared in various U.S. government agencies, the FRG, Japan, France, Sweden, Krugman prepared a discussion paper on future directions for U.S. economic policy. He asked whether we should have a "reindustrialization" program or adopt an "industrial policy." In Part I he outlined the issues that embracing such a policy would need to deal with. In Part II he compares the industrial policies of the four countries mentioned above; in Part III, Krugman explains why he does not believe that industrial policy played a crucial role in the economic growth of the countries studied.
Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-944 FY-80: $5,055 TOTAL COST: $5,055

15.0100, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OF MEXICO

J. Brady, Ventana Associates, *1255 19th St. N.W., Suite 270, Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (1722-020155) Start: 07/80 End: 04/81

The contractor will: examine the industrial development policies of Mexico as reflected in national and regional plans; review the history of Mexican planning; analyze the constraints on Mexico's industrial growth (budgetary, foreign exchange, labor productivity, infrastructure, attitudes of labor, etc.); set forth the implications for foreign trade and investment relations between the U.S. and Mexico; and, prepare various sectoral studies (autos, petroleum, agribusiness, steel, petrochemicals).
Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520 (Multi-Agency Support)
FY-80: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GI-945 $65,331

15.0101, INTERNATIONAL SERVICES DATA - CURRENT SYSTEM AND MEASURES FOR IMPROVING IT

S. Nehmer, Economic Consulting Services Inc., *1320 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (1722-020164) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

The Phase I contractor (ECS) is to examine the various U.S. Gov't. data collection systems as well as those maintained in the private sector; describe these systems and the data in them used to show the volume and nature of international trade and investment in services focusing especially on the following sectors: accounting, banking, construction/engineering, data processing, tourism, insurance, transportation.

The Phase II contractor (Lederer and Sammons) is to assess in light of Phase I the adequacy for policymaking of current data collection system, make recommendations for improving system such as modifying reporting forms and procedures, suggest new procedures for reporting, and indicate increased staffing or reallocations of present staff.
Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
(Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. GI-946 FY-80: $58,815 TOTAL COST: $58,815

15.0102, SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

V. Chalidze, Inst. on Socialist Law Inc., *505 8th Ave., c/o Khronika Press, New York, New York* 10018 (1722-020051) Start: 02/80 End: 11/80

An article by article discussion of legal problems connected with the place of the Covenant in Soviet Law, the confirmation of the norms of the Covenant in Soviet legislation and the correspondence of Soviet legal practice in general to the norms of the Covenant.
Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 202-632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-947 FY-80: $25,000 TOTAL COST: $25,000

15.0103, COMMERCIAL FOREST INDUSTRY

J.S. Bethel, University of Washington, School of Forest Resources, *115 Anderson, Seattle, Washington* 98195 (1751-100324) Start: 09/80 End: 06/81

This study seeks to clarify U.S. involvement in overseas industrial forestry operation in tropical countries, and to evaluate a wide range of possible voluntary, regulatory and economic options for promoting improved, long range management of tropical forest resources.
Action Officer: W Trainor
Telephone: 202-632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence &
Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-948 FY-81: $8,000 TOTAL COST: $49,384

15.0104, DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

F.G. Gil, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Hamilton Hall 1070A, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, (1722-020042) Start: 07/80 End: 06/81

The purpose of this research project is to investigate the nature of recent political trends in individual countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; to identify regional relationships, if any, among these trends;

and to project their future direction and implications for U.S. interests. The study seeks to identify the forces which promote and those that inhibit democracy in the hemisphere.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 202-632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-949 FY-81: $1,476 TOTAL COST: $34,606

15.0105, NON-NAVIGATIONAL USES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS - PHASE III

R.D. Hayton, Graduate Center/Hunter, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, (1722-120023) Start: 11/80 End: 05/81

Preparation of draft treaty articles, supported by extensive legal analyses and commentary, concerning the non-navigational uses of international waterways. Study to be used as basis for preparation of the International Law Commission's Third Report on this subject.

Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 202-632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-950 FY-81: $13,500 TOTAL COST: $13,500

15.0106, CONFERENCE AND SIMULATION EXERCISE ON TERRORISM

B. Jenkins, Rand Corp., *1700 Main St., Santa Monica, California* 90406 (1724-020184) Start: 05/80 End: 09/81

This conference and simulation exercise sought to bring together an array of experts from the government, academia and private institutions to review the latest developments in the field of terrorism to demarcate new lines of research, and to test some responses to terrorist incidents involving energy through a series of mini-games. On the basis of the discussions, Rand is preparing a summary report on the conference proceedings that will also feature some recommendations for future research and look into policy relevant issues dealing with terrorism.

Action Officer: E Willenz
Telephone: 202-632-2225

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GI-951 FY-81: $33,000 TOTAL COST: $127,722

15.0107, STUDY ON BOLIVIAN-PERUVIAN-CHILEAN RELATIONS

W. Krieg, 5208 Glenwood Rd., Bethesda, Maryland 20014, (1722-020198) Start: 06/80 End: 06/81

This study examines future relations between Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. It focuses specifically on territorial issues, especially the continuing problem of Bolivia's access to the sea, and on implications for U.S. policy.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 202-632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-952 FY-80: $1,500 TOTAL COST: $1,500

15.0108, THE LOME CONVENTIONS - IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

J. Moss, 560 San Luis Rd., Berkeley, California 94707, (1722-120001) Start: 04/81 End: 10/81

This study examines the impact on U.S. trade and investment, and the implications for U.S. policy of the Lome Conventions. It will suggest features that the U.S. could adapt or adopt in its economic relations with the Third World. The researcher will analyze the key concepts and principal goals of Lome I and II as seen by EEC and Third World members, and provide a technical analysis of the aid, trade, and investment provisions and machinery of Lome I and II. The relationship and implications of the Lome Conventions for the broader issues of the North-South Dialogue and the New International Economic Order will also be assessed.

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 202-632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-953 FY-81: $9,000 TOTAL COST: $9,000

15.0109, CREDIBILITY OF THE NATO DETERRENT

J. Wolf, Atlantic Council of the United States, *1616 H St. N.W., c/o Joseph Harned, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (1722-020169) Start: 04/80 End: 12/81

The purpose of this grant was to support a major study of the Atlantic Council on NATO, emphasizing the credibility of the NATO deterrent in the coming decade. The result of this effort will emerge in the form of an Atlantic Council study that is slated for publication in late 1981.

Action Officer: E Willenz
Telephone: 202-632-2225

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GI-954 FY-80: $7,000 TOTAL COST: $7,000

15.0110, CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC REFORM IN POLAND - 4/10/81

(Multiple Investigators), (Multiple Contractors) (1722-120052) Start: 04/81 End: 04/81

A one-day conference on economic reform in Poland and its implications for the West. Topics to be discussed include the prospects for reform, the thrust of the Government's reform proposals, what reforms are needed and which are likely to emerge, and their political and social effects in the short and medium term, both domestically and abroad. No final report is anticipated.

Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 202-632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. ZZ-1593 FY-81: $2,100 TOTAL COST: $2,100

15.0111, CONFERENCE ON PERU

(Multiple Investigators), (Multiple Contractors) (1722-120021) Start: 10/80 End: 10/80

This conference sought to assess social, political, and economic trends in Peru. The following papers were presented: 1) "Leading Power Contenders: The Political Parties" - Sandra L. Woy-Hazleton (Univ. of Dayton). 2) "The Peruvian Economy: Prospects and Alternatives for Policy" - John Sheahan (Williams College). 3) "Peruvian Foreign Policy, 1968-1980" - Stephen M. Gorman (North Texas State Univ.). 4) "The Oligarchy, the Old Regime and the Future of Peruvian Politics" - Dennis Gilbert (Hamilton College). 5) "Ten Years After the Declaration of Peru's Agrarian Reform: Are the Peasants Revolutionary?" - Cynthia McClintock (George Washington University). 6) "Reform or Revolution, Peru's Urban Poor" - Henry A. Dietz (Univ. of Texas). 7) "Peru and the Andean Pact" - Elizabeth G. Ferris (Miami University).

Action Officer: K Roberts
Telephone: 202-632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. ZZ-1594 FY-81: $3,724 TOTAL COST: $3,724

15.0112, RESEARCH STUDIES IN SUPPORT OF THE DOT ASSESSMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY - INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY STUDY

R.F. Smith, O A O Corp., *2101 L St. N.W., Suite 800, Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (DOTOS-59-80-C-00083) Start: 07/80 End: 02/81

The Contractor examined factors affecting the desirability of investing in the automotive industries in the United States versus selected foreign countries. The countries selected were Japan (Nissan, Honda, Isuzu), W. Germany (VW), Italy (Fiat), Sweden (Volvo) and Spain (Ford). For comparison, the U.S. firm was General Motors. Factors included were: Regulations (on products, operations & Industry), Tax Structure, Gov't Incentives, Economic Policy, Import/Export Policy, R&D Policy, Labor influence, Government/Industry/Labor relationships, and non-government factors. The contractor also collected data on corporate finances and plans, and attempted industry activity projections through 1990. The product is a draft set of six country reports plus a brief summary.

Action Officer: B Perreault
Telephone: 202-426-9745

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of Policy & International Affairs, Office of Industry Policy, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-672 FY-80: $245,342

15.0113, TIRE INDUSTRY STUDY

E.H. Sonnecken, 550 Hampshire Rd., Akron, Ohio 44313, (DTRS-57-80-P-81753) Start: 08/80 End: 10/80

OBJECTIVE: Provide analysis and interpretation of the present state of the U.S. tire industry and projections of its future viability.

APPROACH: Conduct one-day meeting of tire industry representatives, investment analysis and government experts aimed at assessing the factors affecting industry competitiveness in the world tire market. Provide report analyzing and interpreting issues raised.

PROGRESS: Report submitted October 1, 1980, and on file at Transportation Systems Center, Code 30.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: U.S., Europe, Japan.
Action Officer: RR John
Telephone: 617-494-2028

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-632 FY-80: $9,500 TOTAL COST: $9,500

15.0114, ADVANCED MANUFACTURING METHODS IN U.S. AND ABROAD

P.G. Werner, Precision Engineering Systems Inc., *271 Lincoln St., Lexington, Massachusetts* 02173 (DTRS57-81-P-80162) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

OBJECTIVE: To provide quantitative information on the differences in advanced automotive manufacturing technologies in U.S. and abroad.

APPROACH: The study examined, from the open literature, advanced manufacturing methods and automated assembly systems in U.S. and abroad as these apply in the production of automobiles and light trucks.

PROGRESS: Results of the study were documented in a letter report entitled "Advanced Manufacturing Methods in Automobile Fabrication", prepared in January 1981 by P. Guenther Werner.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: U.S., Germany and Japan.
Action Officer: H Hsia
Telephone: 617-494-2487

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-633 FY-81: $6,400 TOTAL COST: $6,400

15.0115, U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY PROCESSING - QUALITY CONTROL ASPECTS

H.W. Mathews, Arthur D. Little Inc., *15 Acorn Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02140 (DTRS57-81-P-80192) Start: 10/80 End: 12/80

OBJECTIVE: To provide baseline information regarding quality control and quality assurance policies, procedures, systems and organizations used by the U.S. and foreign automotive manufacturers.

APPROACH: The study investigated pertinent information regarding quality control systems used by the U.S. automotive industry and compared these systems to those used in Europe and Japan.

PROGRESS: Results of the study were documented in a letter report entitled "Baseline Data of Quality Control Systems Utilized by U.S. Automotive Manufacturers for High Volume Production of Passenger Cars", prepared in December 1980 by Arthur D. Little, Inc.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: U.S., Europe and Japan.
Action Officer: H Hsia
Telephone: 617-494-2487

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-634 FY-81: $9,990 TOTAL COST: $9,990

15.0116, COMPARISON OF LEVELS OF AUTOMATION FOR MANUFACTURERS OF AUTO PARTS

W.R. Tanner, Tanner Associates, *P.O. Box 279, Farmington, Michigan* 48024 (DTRS57-81-P-80193) Start: 10/80 End: 12/80

OBJECTIVE: To provide quantitative data on the differences in the levels of automation of U.S. automobile manufacturers and their foreign counterparts.

APPROACH: Data was reviewed from the open literature in the following areas: 1) Present state of automation of U.S. and foreign automobile manufacturing and inspection processes, and 2) Projected trends of automation of U.S. and foreign automobile manufacturing.

PROGRESS: Results of the study were documented in a letter report entitled "Automation Levels in Automobile Manufacturing", prepared in January 1981 by Tanner Associates.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: U.S., Western Europe, and Japan.
Action Officer: H Hsia
Telephone: 617-494-2487

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-635 FY-81: $5,665 TOTAL COST: $5,665

15.0117, ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS OF ONGOING TRANSITION AND RESTRUCTURING OF THE AUTO INDUSTRY ON THE MAJOR SUPPLIERS

J. Harbour, Harbour & Associates, *2338 Coolidge, Berkley, Michigan* 48072 (322-0033) Start: 01/81 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVE: Provide technical information on the impact of changes in the auto industry as these changes affect suppliers, workers and communities.

APPROACH: This study will deal with four aspects of the required supplier industry assessment: (1) background data and information on changes in the motor vehicle as these changes will impact suppliers; (2) a listing of the top 50 suppliers; (3) identification of plant specific data; (4) analysis of past, current and future impacts on the suppliers and facilities.

PROGRESS: TSC has received the first interim report on Task 1 and will receive the final three tasks over the next six months.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: Assessments encompassed the U.S. and its major industrial competitors in the world as well as a few of the emerging less developed countries.
Action Officer: J O'Donnell
Telephone: 617-494-2165

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-636 FY-81: $75,000 TOTAL COST: $75,000

15.0118, INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS SHAPING U.S. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

A.A. Altshuler, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Center for Transportation Studies, Dept. of Political Science, *77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (DTRS-57-80-C-00011) Start:

03/81 End: 03/82

OBJECTIVE: Assess the role of U.S. and European institutions influencing industrial policy impacting the auto industry and its suppliers.

APPROACH: (1) Identify and assess institutions influencing U.S. automotive industry policy. (2) Analyze the process through which policy emerges from the activities of the institutions in (1). (3) Describe roles of European organizations conducting policy research on the auto industry. (4) Examine relevance to the U.S. environment of industrial policy experience abroad, particularly in Europe.

PROGRESS: Work initiated.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: U.S., Europe, Japan.

Action Officer: RR John

Telephone: 617-494-2028

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-637 FY-81: $150,000 TOTAL COST: $150,000

15.0119, COMPARATIVE INVESTMENT AND TAX STUDY

S. Fung, Business International Corp., *1 Dag Hammerskjold Plaza, New York, New York* 10017 (321-7067) Start: 06/80 End: 08/80

OBJECTIVE/APPROACH: To provide a letter/report describing comparative investment climates and national tax policies in Europe, Latin America, Asia and the U.S. for the auto industry. A comparative analysis of investment climates in Sweden, Italy, Germany, England and France; Brazil, Mexico and Argentina; Japan and Korea; and the U.S. for automotive production, will be performed, stressing differences in taxes, subsidies and financial incentives. Contractor will also provide Business International's two reference manuals on Investment and Financing Foreign Operations.

CURRENT PLANS/PROGRESS: Complete.

Action Officer: L Rudman

Telephone: 617-494-2668

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-627 FY-80: $10,000

15.0120, COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL AUTO PROFILES/STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL POLICIES OF AUTOMOTIVE SECTORS - W. GERMANY, FRANCE AND U.K.

M.J. West, Economist Intelligence Unit, 27 St. James Place, London, SE1A INT, England, (30-5006) Start: 07/80 End: 11/80

OBJECTIVE/APPROACH: Information on the competitive position of the automobile industry in important trading countries was required to provide support to the Secretary of Transportation's first annual Report to Congress, per Sec. 12(b), Public Law 96-185. The contractor provided background papers on the impact of French, United Kingdom and West German government policies on the international competitiveness of their automotive industry. The background papers focus on the impacts of government policies on the costs (capital, labor resources, infrastructure, and manufactured inputs) of producing and selling motor vehicles. The papers include a discussion of the role industry, government, and labor play in determining automotive investment within the nation, within the EEC and overseas.

CURRENT PLANS/PROGRESS: Complete.

Action Officer: P Coonley

Telephone: 617-494-2138

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-628 FY-80: $35,000 TOTAL COST: $35,000

15.0121, JAPANESE AUTO INDUSTRY STUDY

P. Umholtz, S R I International, *333 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, California* 94025 (321-0033) Start: 09/80 End: 04/81

OBJECTIVE/APPROACH: SRI provided background papers on the impact of the Japanese government's policies on the international competitiveness of its automotive sector. The papers focus on the impact of government policies on the costs (capital, labor, resources, infrastructure, and manufactured inputs) of producing and selling motor vehicles. The papers include a discussion of the nature of the interaction between government, industry, and labor, and its impact upon the formulation of auto industry objectives, and investments abroad (e.g., within the U.S., EEC). The papers also include maps, figures and summary tables for use in a presentation. There are no plans to continue this research.

CURRENT PLANS/PROGRESS: Complete.

Action Officer: B Rubinger

Telephone: 617-494-2531

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-629 FY-80: $40,000

15.0122, INFRASTRUCTURE STUDY - JAPANESE AUTO TECHNOLOGY

B. Wilson, Economic Research Group, *33 Brewster St., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (30-5011) Start: 07/80 End: 11/80

OBJECTIVE/APPROACH: To generate a study on "Infrastructure of the Support of Automotive Technology in Japan." Report will concentrate on nature of relationship between Japanese auto industry, their suppliers, universities and the Japanese government. Will identify the training and supply of professional manpower and the organization of research and development. Levels of expenditure by government and private sector will be studied.

CURRENT PLANS/PROGRESS: Complete.

Action Officer: B Rubinger

Telephone: 617-494-2531

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-630 FY-80: $10,000

15.0123, BACKGROUND REPORT ON AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN SOUTH KOREA AND MEXICO

N. Gardella, Arthur D. Little Inc., *15 Acorn Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02140 (32-5055) Start: 08/80 End: 09/80

OBJECTIVE/APPROACH: Prepare a background paper and presentation on the auto industry in South Korea and in Mexico, including data on motor vehicles and parts industry production, consumption and trade, information about the most prominent automotive firms, and identification of the government agencies that deal with the auto sector, in both South Korea and Mexico. In addition, reports included data on wages and productivity in the nation's general economy and in the motor vehicle industry, and summaries of recent in-country forecasts and relevant policy recommendations.

CURRENT PLANS/PROGRESS: Complete.

Action Officer: P Coonley

Telephone: 617-494-2138

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, 400 7th St. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20590

SSIE No. FR-631 FY-80: $10,000

15.0124, PLASTICS INDUSTRY STUDY

R. Kaiser, Argos Associates Inc., *12 Glengarry, Winchester, Massachusetts* 01890 (P.R. 322-5329) Start: 07/80 End: 12/80

OBJECTIVE: Support of the TSC data base on the plastics/petrochemical industry.

APPROACH: Provide: 1) List of Industry Representatives. 2) A brief discussion paper identifying major issues of concern to the plastics industry. 3) A report of the U.S. competitive position in the world market, including identification of worldwide production facilities and pricing in foreign markets.

PROGRESS: Results are contained in a report currently being prepared for publication.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: Japan, Western Europe

Action Officer: J Gertler

Telephone: 617-494-2133

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, Office of Energy & Environment, Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

SSIE No. FR-673 FY-80: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

15.0125, COMPARATIVE WAGE PACKAGE STUDY

Y. Osada, Mitsubishi Research Inst., *1111 19th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (P.R. 322-5315) Start: 06/80 End: 10/81

OBJECTIVE: Provide statistical background on Japanese automobile industry labor costs.

APPROACH: Summarize published Japanese statistics relative to labor cost, hours worked, productivity, etc. in the Japanese automobile industry, and make a comparison with similar information for the U.S., Western Europe and newly industrializing countries.

PROGRESS: Summary report has been completed.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: Japan.

Action Officer: M Rossetti
Telephone: 617-494-2575

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, Office of Energy & Environment, Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

SSIE No. FR-674 FY-80: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

15.0126, EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT R&D POLICIES ON THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

D. Hurter, Arthur D. Little Inc., *15 Acorn Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02140 (P.R. 321-0035) Start: 08/80 End: 08/81

OBJECTIVE: Support to the TSC knowledge base in the area of the competitiveness of the U.S. automotive and related industries.

APPROACH: Provide an overview of the world-competitiveness of the sectors of the machine tool industry and the electronics industry, which are automotive suppliers, and trace the impact, if any, of U.S. government R&D and related technical support to these industries.

PROGRESS: Work is underway with a report expected by the end of the contract period.

COUNTRIES/REGIONS INVOLVED: In assessing world-competitiveness the major U.S. competitors in these two industries must be considered. They include principally Japan and West Germany.

Action Officer: B Weiers
Telephone: 617-494-2133

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research & Special Programs Admin., Transportation Systems Center, Office of Energy & Environment, Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

SSIE No. FR-675 FY-80: $75,000 TOTAL COST: $75,000

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Wood, C.H. - 15.0029

* INDICATES PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION INDEX

Agricultural Development Council Inc., New York, New York
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Argos Associates Inc., Winchester, Massachusetts
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Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts
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Atlantic Council of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia
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Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida
15.0045.
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
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Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
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Business International Corp., New York, New York
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15.0028, 15.0035.
City University of New York, New York, New York
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College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina
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Columbia University, New York, New York
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Development Sciences Inc., Sagamore, Massachusetts
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Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd., London, England, United Kingdom
15.0120.
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Harbour & Associates, Berkley, Michigan
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Inst. for the Study of Human Issues, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
15.0024.
Inst. on Socialist Law Inc., New York, New York
15.0102.
International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama
15.0042.
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
15.0003.
Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand
15.0001.
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
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Michael Reese Hospital & Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois
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Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
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Mitsubishi Research Inst., Washington, District of Columbia
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Multiple Contractors
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National Academy of Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia
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National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts
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Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, Illinois
15.0049.
O A O Corp., Washington, District of Columbia
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Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
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Precision Engineering Systems Inc., Lexington, Massachusetts
15.0114.
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
15.0044, 15.0093.
Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey
15.0062.
Rand Corp., Santa Monica, California
15.0106.
Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom
15.0026.
Rutgers the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey
15.0076, 15.0085.
S R I International, Menlo Park, California
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15.0070.
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Tanner Associates, Farmington, Michigan
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University of California, Berkeley, California
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University of California, Santa Barbara, California
15.0072, 15.0083, 15.0086.

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
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University of Hawaii System, Honolulu, Hawaii
15.0009, 15.0081.

University of Iowa, Oakdale, Iowa
15.0033.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
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University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
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University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
15.0005.

University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada
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University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
15.0104.

University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
15.0023.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
15.0014, 15.0051, 15.0077, 15.0088, 15.0098.

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island
15.0008.

University of Rochester, Rochester, New York
15.0069.

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15.0007.

University of Texas, Arlington, Texas
15.0052.

University of Texas, Austin, Texas
15.0034.

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
15.0018.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
15.0097.

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
15.0084, 15.0103.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
15.0006, 15.0027, 15.0040, 15.0092.

Utah Higher Education System, Salt Lake City, Utah
15.0010.

Ventana Associates, Washington, District of Columbia
15.0100.

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Revised June 1980

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH (IC/FAR)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Working Definition

The IC/FAR is interested in U.S. Government foreign affairs external research activities. What follows defines key terms and suggests what is to be included and what excluded by participating agencies.

External research activities to be reported* in accordance with section VI. B. of the *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs* is defined below in terms of (1) subject matter, (2) research approaches and methods, (3) type of activity, and (4) cost.

1. Subject Matter

From a U.S. perspective, foreign affairs includes a wide range of political, social, cultural, psychological, military, economic, scientific, technological, and other subject areas. Furthermore, U.S. domestic affairs are increasingly linked with matters foreign or international. A foreign affairs research activity, therefore, is one that focuses, in part or entirely, on recent, contemporary, or future:

- Attributes, ideas, or behavior of non-U.S. individuals, groups, societies, or nations, to include studies of discrete areas or peoples, multinational and crossnational studies, and also historical studies with application to the contemporary scene; or on
- Relations between and among nations, including the United States; or relations between and among individuals or groups located in different nations, including the United States; or on
- Ways in which U.S. individuals, groups, ideas, attributes, or affairs are influenced by or influence: affairs in other nations, relations between or among nations, the position or behavior of the United States in international affairs.

Exclude:

a. All natural (e.g., astronomical, biological, etc.) or technological (e.g., nuclear fusion) studies in which a cultural, economic, political, management or other social dimension, cause, or setting is not also under investigation.

b. All studies of U.S. affairs in which a foreign or international dimension, cause, setting, or ramification is not also under investigation.

2. Research Approaches and Methods

Foreign affairs research uses the approaches and methods of one or more of the basic or applied social, behavioral, or policy sciences, and/or the humanities.

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All types of research (i.e., pure, exploratory, basic, applied, developmental, evaluative, policy, etc.) when foreign affairs is the subject matter.	a. Evaluation studies of an agency program that are intended only for use by the sponsoring agency.
b. Methodological studies which use foreign affairs data, concepts, or theory to test or develop methods or techniques.	
c. Studies of the U.S. policymaking process when the policy area includes a foreign or international dimension.	

3. Type of Activity

External research encompasses all research programs, projects, or other activities sponsored by the U.S. Government but performed by non-Government employees (in the United States or overseas).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. Direct contracts and grants.	a. In-house research performed solely by U.S. Government employees (including temporary or intermittent—but not contract—experts or consultants) whether in the sponsoring or recipient agency.
b. Interagency transfers and intergovernmental loans used to make contract or grant awards to nongovernmental research performers.	b. Programs in which the research is incidental to accomplishment of an educational, training, or cultural exchange or similar objective, such as grants awarded under the Fulbright-Hays program and the National Defense Education Act.
c. Arrangements for the external preparation of data, analyses, studies, reports, conferences, symposia, or data and documentation collections, services, and systems that support researchers.	c. Activities of agency personnel involved in managing or administering external research activities.
	d. Research supported solely by private institutions; state, local, or foreign government; or units of the U.S. Government's legislative and judicial branches.

4. Cost

The total amount obligated for a project by a sponsoring agency (or agencies if jointly funded).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All foreign affairs research activities costing $1,000 or more.	a. Activities costing less than $1,000 unless the reporting agency believes it important to share information with other agencies.

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*In cases of collaborative programs and projects involving two or more agencies, the agency which actually signs contract or grant agreements should assume the reporting responsibility.

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GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

December 1981

OFFICE OF LONG RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S1.101/10:

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

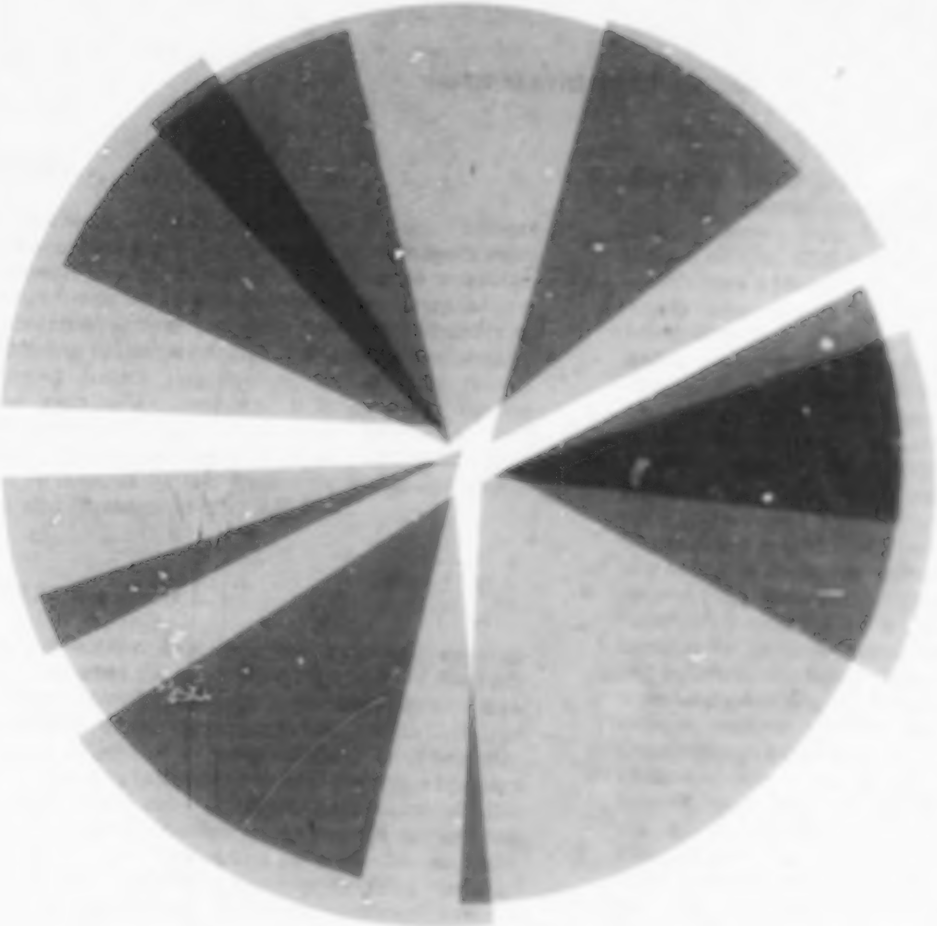
The Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (LAR) is the institutional unit charged by the Department of State to:

- Identify and meet the Department's needs for timely professional research assistance from the private sector;
- Plan, commission, and conduct research on the forces and factors likely to affect major areas of U.S. foreign policy concern in the years ahead;
- Support the Department's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs;
- Coordinate the Department's review for foreign policy sensitivity of foreign affairs research projects commissioned by other Federal Agencies.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, LAR manages several programs and activities that involve, or may be of interest to, research scholars and experts. These include:

- A program of research contracts, conferences, and consultant studies. These vary greatly in purpose, scope, depth, immediacy, methodology, cost, and duration. Subjects studied range across all regional and functional areas of foreign affairs.
- Collaboration with other Agencies on research projects in order to enhance the utility, availability, and quality of the products of State-sponsored foreign affairs research. To encourage broader collaboration among other Agencies, LAR produces this quarterly inventory of current project information, *Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs.*
- A small program for the in-house production of long-range assessments.

For additional information about the Department of State's Commissioned Research Program, address inquiries to E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.



GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Quarterly Report of Project Information

December 1981

OFFICE OF LONG RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8943

Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Revised December 1981

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INFORMATION FOR USERS

PURPOSE

Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs provides government research managers with the opportunity to increase the utility of available research funds by avoiding unintentional duplication of research already in progress, by being cognizant of forthcoming research results of direct interest, and by identifying future possibilities for projects jointly funded with other agencies. It is prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) for the Department of State's Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR/LAR).*

COVERAGE

This publication describes the external research projects reported by sponsoring Agencies of the Federal Government. Projects included are those supported by research contracts and grants that deal with some aspect of a foreign society or of international relations (a fuller definition of the scope appears on the inside back cover). Project citations include the project title, principal investigator's name, performing organization, and supporting agency. In addition, there is a brief statement summarizing the research problem, subject matter, fields or disciplines to which the project is importantly related, and the purpose the funding agency expects the project to serve. The contract/grant number, start and end dates, action officer, and annual and total costs are also cited if reported. Each project is preceded by a serial or accessions number.

*Among other functions (see inside front cover) INR/LAR supports the Department of State's leadership role in the interagency coordination of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs under the aegis of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Affairs Research (IC/FAR).

LOCATING PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Following the description of Research Projects are five indexes that sort out projects by subject, country or region, supporting organization, investigator, and performing organization. The subject and regional indexes cite the title and the accession number of each project. The remaining three indexes cite the accession numbers only.

- *Subjects:* Those interested in specific subjects, such as international trade, should consult the Subject Index first. The subject categories are based on the SSIE's hierarchical classification, which uses a three-tier system; e.g., International Trade is found as a subheading under the major heading of Economics. On occasion, cross references assist in the identification of the pertinent category; e.g., Population, see Demography.
- *Countries and Regions:* Those interested in a particular country or region should check the Regional Index first. World regions are listed alphabetically and countries are listed alphabetically within each region. The People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are listed as separate regions.
- *Sponsoring Agencies:* Those interested in the research supported by a specific Agency should consult the Table of Contents first in which reporting agencies are listed alphabetically. All projects from each Agency are listed together in the descriptive section of each issue. The Supporting Organization Index lists the Agencies in the same order and makes it possible to identify all projects funded by a particular bureau or other Agency subunit, if reported.
- *Investigators:* Those interested in who is doing what foreign affairs research should consult the Investigator Index. This lists the names of all reported investigators working on projects cited. If more than one investigator is working on a specific project, however, only the name of the principal investigator will appear in the project description (after the title).
- *Performing Institutions:* Those interested in specific academic institutions or research organizations should consult the Performing Organization Index. Organizations are listed alphabetically by name and futher identified by location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECTS

- *Specific Projects Listed:* For further information about a specific project described in this issue, contact the Agency Action Officer whose name is listed at the end of the project summary just above the Supporting Agency. If no project officer is cited, contact the Principal Investigator whose name and address are cited directly under the title of the project.
- *Previously Listed Projects:* Copies of prior issues

of this publication are available to U.S. Government employees from the Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research (INR/LAR, Room 6842, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). Private individuals should order copies from the Superintendent of Documents (see reverse of title page for cost and other details). Those interested in obtaining a cumulative list of projects on a particular subject or country should address their request to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. (202)381-4211).

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STUDIES

The estimated "End Date" for a project, if known, is cited in the section immediately under the project title. Sponsoring Agencies are asked to send copies of all studies, when completed, directly to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC, in turn, sends a microfiche copy of all studies having unlimited distribution directly to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce. The services of these centers are available as follows:

- *DTIC.* On request, DTIC supplies registered Agencies of the U.S. Government and authorized government contractors with retention copies of specific research papers (at a nominal cost). Special bibliographic listings by subject, geographic region, country, investigator, and contractor are also available on request. For registration information write or call:

  DTIC/DDR, Cameron Station
  Alexandria, Virginia 22314
  Telephone: (703) 274-7633 or 274-6871

- *NTIS.* These services are available to private as well as to U.S. and foreign government users. The cost of a study is determined by the number of pages in the report. Inquiries may be addressed to:

  National Technical Information Service
  U.S. Department of Commerce
  5285 Port Royal Road
  Springfield, Virginia 22161
  Telephone: (703) 557-4642

REMINDER

Agencies are requested to submit information on all new projects within 10 days of contract signing in accordance with the procedures contained in section VI.B of *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs,* March 31, 1980 (Revision 1).

Project information should be sent to:

INR/LAR
Room 6842 NS
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

For additional information call: (203) 632-2759

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DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

16.0001, UPPER MAE LA NOI AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROJECT TO REPLACE AN OPIUM BASED AGRICULTURE

V. Thongrom, Mae Hong Son Hill Tribal Dept. & Welfare Center, *c/o Public Welfare Dept., Chiang Mai, Thailand* (0046585) Start: 07/80 End: 07/81

OBJECTIVES: Plan and extend the results of highland agricultural research and other improved agricultural practices into the Upper Mae La Noi cluster village area to eliminate poppy production and improve the standard of living of these tribal people.

APPROACH: Make a socioeconomic and soil survey of the extension project area as a base for planning and evaluation. Provide in-service training for village extension agents on extension methods; soil, crop and animal technology; and farm management skills as needed. Demonstrate to tribal farmers improved cultural practices of basic food crops; establish high-return cash crops and demonstrate their culture; provide systematic farm planning, farm layout and cropping systems. Provide for training programs for tribal farmers to complement the farm demonstration plot training. Multiply crops not available locally. Develop a marketing system, involving tribal people, to handle agricultural commodities to be sold from the cluster village area. Promote adult leadership, adult literacy, youth groups, cooperatives, home handicraft industries, community health and family planning and treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addiction.

Action Officer: TB Kinney

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research, 14th & Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20250

SSIE No. GY-46585 FY-80: Funds Unknown

16.0002, EXPORT POTENTIAL FOR FARM PRODUCTS IMPORTANT TO KENTUCKY

M.R. Reed, University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Limestone & Euclid, Lexington, Kentucky* 40506 Start: 01/81 End: 12/86

OBJECTIVES: The overall objective of this project is to empirically estimate international trade models for farm products which are important to Kentucky. Therefore, the main commodities included in this research will be corn, soybeans, wheat and tobacco. The specific objectives of this project are: Analyze the effects that exchange rates have on U.S. exports of agricultural products. Quantify the influence trade barriers have on the demand for U.S. agricultural products overseas. Ascertain the impact foreign agricultural prices have on prices Kentucky farmers receive and on the demand for U.S. agricultural exports abroad. Project prices, production, consumption and trade flows of products relevant to Kentucky agriculture.

APPROACH: Commodity-specific models of international trade flows will be estimated using secondary data on such variables as exchange rates, government policy and commodity prices. Mathematical programming models will be developed using the econometric results to simulate various scenarios for world conditions.

Action Officer: E Barnhart

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-82747 FY-81: Funds Unknown

16.0003, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

R.G. Chambers, University of Maryland, College Park Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural & Resource Economics, *College Park, Maryland* 20740 (0083276) Start: 11/80 End: 09/81

OBJECTIVES: The specific research objectives are as follows: To identify and estimate the likely effects of the 1977 Act on employment, prices, resource allocation, trade, governmental costs, and real income. To determine the probable effects of the Act on the distribution of income and wealth among producers, among consumers, and within the agribusiness sector. To measure and evaluate the impact of the Act on the level and stability of production, prices, consumption and income of producers and consumers of agricultural commodities at home and abroad. To examine the effects of the Act on the organizational structure of farm and agribusiness firms such as number and size distributions, diversification, integration, ownership and control, and the inter- and intra-regional differences. To identify those policy problems still existing or associated with the 1977 Act and analyze and evaluate new policy alternatives which could be considered for future legislative development.

APPROACH: Through various quantitative and conceptual techniques an analysis will be made of the key factors influencing the farmer's decision on whether or not to participate in the grain reserve program. The research will be primarily based on data already collected from a survey of representative farmers.

Action Officer: WI Harris

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20740 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-83276 FY-81: Funds Unknown

16.0004, ECONOMICS OF GRAIN MARKETING

W.W. Wilson, North Dakota State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *Fargo, North Dakota* 58103 (0082928) Start: 11/80 End: 09/85

OBJECTIVES: An economic analysis of grain quality in international and domestic markets; institutional and fundamental factors affecting grain movements from North Dakota and marketing tools and alternatives available to agribusiness and producers for marketing grain from North Dakota.

APPROACH: Econometric and spatial equilibrium models will be estimated as they apply to the objectives. The third objective will be addressed using the theory of portfolio selection.

Action Officer: HR Lund

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, North Dakota, Fargo, North Dakota 58102 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GY-82928 FY-81: Funds Unknown

16.0005, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF COTTON MARKETING STANDARDS

M.D. Ethridge, Texas A & M University, College Station Campus, Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, *College Station, Texas* 77843 (0082566) Start: 09/80 End: 08/83

OBJECTIVES: Delineate major categories of end-use products for cotton, identify essential physical characteristics of cotton fibers, and determine current capabilities for fast, reliable measurement of these characteristics. Make benefit/cost assessments of alternative standards for quality of grade classifications. Analyze markets for alternative classifications of raw cotton with respect to end uses and type of spinning. Examine regional implications of a grading system based on the standards set forth. Explore implications for domestic and export marketing policies.

APPROACH: Intent is to delineate a set of major end-use categories such that fiber characteristics needed for each are relatively homogeneous. Relevant fiber characteristics include those measured by USDA classing offices and at least two additional ones available from instru-

ment test lines, with other possible characteristics to be examined. Impact of variations in each characteristic upon processing efficiency and end-use quality will be evaluated. Implications for regional, domestic and export marketing policies will then be examined.
Action Officer: NP Clarke

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Texas, College Station, Texas 77840 (Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. GY-82566 FY-80: Funds Unknown

16.0006, A STUDY OF TEXTILE AND APPAREL WORKERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD IMPORTED APPAREL

K. Dickerson, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Textiles Clothing & Related Arts, *Blacksburg, Virginia* 24061 (0083024) Start: 11/80 End: 10/81

OBJECTIVES: To determine textile and apparel workers' awareness of imported apparel versus domestically produced apparel. To determine whether workers view imports as the major cause for decline in the U.S. textile and apparel industries.

APPROACH: A strategy of "theoretical sampling" will be utilized to obtain information by questionnaire. The sample of workers will be obtained from cooperating plants in a modified network approach. Data will be obtained to achieve the objectives and can be evaluated by type and size of manufacturing establishment, product line, union status, and other demographic variables.
Action Officer: JR Nichols

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Research Office, Virginia, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061 (Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. GY-83024 FY-81: Funds Unknown

16.0007, CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES IN THE NATO/CDE ENVIRONMENT

C.J. Makins, Science Applications Inc., *1710 Goodridge Dr., P.O. Box 1303, McLean, Virginia* 22102 (AC1IC103) Start: 06/81 End: 09/81

The study is to analyze known confidence and security building measures (CSBMs) and to develop other practical CSBMs which satisfy both political and military needs and are susceptible to verification.
Action Officer: F Tumminia
Telephone: 202-632-6034

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Bureau of International Security Programs, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20451
SSIE No. FW-562 FY-81: $24,253 TOTAL COST: $24,253

16.0008, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND OTHER RESPONSES TO DRAMATIC PROLIFERATION EVENTS

L.A. Dunn, Hudson Inst. Inc., *Quaker Ridge Rd., Croton on Hudson, New York* 10520 (AC0NX702) Start: 03/80 End: 03/81

The purpose of this study is to assess sanctions and other responses to possible proliferation actions by ten specified countries. Discussions of broader issues and policy choices are to be based on the assessment of specific cases and contexts.

Responses ranging from the imposition of economic sanctions to the buttressing of security ties with countries facing a newly nuclear neighbor will be examined. An evaluation will be made of factors influencing a U.S. response and of steps toward a multinational framework of responses.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Bureau of Non Proliferation, Dept. of State Bldg., Washington, District of Columbia 20451 (Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. FW-564 FY-80: $78,000 TOTAL COST: $78,000

16.0009, U.S./SOVIET ECONOMIC EFFECTS

G.E. Pugh, Decision Science Applications Inc., *1500 Wilson Blvd., Suite 810, Arlington, Virginia* 22209 (ACIOX706) Start: 05/81 End: 07/81

The study is to compare both the Soviet and U.S. economies after five years of increased military spending by the U.S. alone, by an equivalent surge of military spending by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union and by a diminution in defense spending by both countries.
Action Officer: B Doenges
Telephone: 703-235-9792

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Office of Operations Analysis, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20451
SSIE No. FW-560 FY-81: $6,320 TOTAL COST: $6,320

16.0010, SOVIET APPROACH TO TNF ISSUES

J. Simon, System Planning Corp., *1500 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia* 22209 Start: 03/81 End: 05/81

The study is to develop, from the Soviet view, a reusable correlation of forces methodology which a Soviet analyst could be expected to follow: (a) to study and evaluate the reasons for, the purpose of, and the threat caused by U.S./NATO theater nuclear forces (TNF) deployments vis-a-vis Soviet/Warsaw Pact (WP) TNF deployment, and (b) to formulate Soviet-styled TNF arms control options for a demonstration case; the U.S./NATO decision to modernize TNF in Europe with the Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM).
Action Officer: B Doenges
Telephone: 703-235-9792

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Office of Operations Analysis, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20451
SSIE No. FW-561 FY-81: $10,142 TOTAL COST: $10,142

16.0011, INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES IN THE UNITED STATES

L.C. Ledebur, Urban Inst., Urban Economic Development Program, *2100 M St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (ERD-764-G-81-7) Start: 01/81 End: 12/82

The course of industrial development and the distribution of economic activity in the United States is determined primarily by the interplay of market forces. Nonetheless, Federal, State and local governments have established systems of industrial incentives in the form of tax adjustments, loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, revenue bonds, training aids and others, designed to influence the performance and location decisions of industries and individual firms.

The study of industrial incentives in the United States has three main objectives: 1. To develop and compile a catalog of industrial development aids on the federal, multi-state, regional and state levels. 2. To analyze the systems of industrial incentives in the United States to ascertain the dimensions of the nation's implicit industrial policies and their implications for internal industry policy. 3. To compare systems of industrial aids in the United States with those in Western Europe and again identifying policy implications for the United States.

The key questions addressed will be eligibility criteria (areas, industry, firms, project types, firm size, etc.), conditions for assistance, effect of tax treatment on effective values of incentives, levels of expenditure, relationships among types of incentives and systems of incentives, the extent of overlap and duplication between aid schemes and levels of administration, whether industrial aid systems detract from or strengthen industrial incentive policies for distressed areas, and the need for coordination of various aids and required form of coordination.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Admin., Economic Research Div., 14th & Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20230
SSIE No. GBH-419 FY-81: $301,250

16.0012, COMMITTEE ON DATA FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CODATA)

G.C. Carter, National Academy of Sciences, Numerical Data Advisory Board, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (AC02-76IR02849) Start: 01/80 End: 12/80

Continuation of U.S. participation in the work of the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) is proposed to promote and encourage on a worldwide basis the production and distribution of collections of critically selected numerical and other quantitatively expressed values of properties and substances of importance to science and technology. Work is continuing on preparation of CODATA Directory of Data

Sources for Science and Technology. Chapter 2 has been completed on Hydrology and has been issued as Bulletin No. 35. This Bulletin was included with the Annual Report for the year 1979. Chapter 3 on Astronomy will also be issued in a subsequent Bulletin.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20006
SSIE No. FO-225 FY-80: Funds Unknown

16.0013, DOCUMENTATION OF THE OIL MARKET SIMULATION (OMS) MODEL

W.G. Scott, Kilkeary Scott & Associates Inc., *1901 N. Moore, Arlington, Virginia* 22209 (99120) Start: 09/79 End: 03/81

Kilkeary, Scott and Associates, Inc., prepared comprehensive documentation of the reduced-form econometric Oil Market Simulation (OMS) Model used to forecast world oil prices given assumptions related to OPEC behavior.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Admin., 12th & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20461
SSIE No. FW-208 FY-80: $1,000

16.0014, ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN THE U.S.

F.D. Hansing, National Academy of Sciences, *2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20037 (006428 TICNO) Start: 06/72 End:

The purpose of the International Atomic Energy Agency Fellowship Program is to provide scientists from less developed countries with opportunities for training and study in the field of nuclear science. The applications for training in the U.S. are selected by the IAEA. The training acquired in graduate study and research at universities, laboratories, and industries in the U.S. is used by these scientists and engineers to further nuclear science for peaceful uses in their own countries, as in agriculture, medicine, and power production. The NAS is responsible for all professional and technical details of the training: receiving the applications from the IAEA; arranging for placement in suitable institutions; providing for visa procurement, travel, health insurance, maintenance, and training fees; attendance at scientific meetings; receiving Fellow's reports; and coordinating arrangements with the IAEA in Vienna. It is expected that the scientists will return to their countries for a period of at least two years. Placement and administrative services are also provided for a smaller group of Fellows financed from IAEA and UNDP funds.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Energy, Office of International Affairs, 1000 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20585
SSIE No. FW-242 FY-80: $1,500,000

16.0015, SOVIET POST-STRIKE CIVIL DEFENSE DAMAGE-LIMITING, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OPERATIONS

L. Goure, Science Applications Inc., Center for Soviet Studies, *1710 Goodridge Dr., P.O. Box 1303, McLean, Virginia* 22102 (EMW-R-0571) Start: 07/81 End: 05/82

Science Applications, Inc. will undertake this study to include (1) Description and Analysis of Soviet Doctrine and Requirements for Post-Strike Damage-Limiting and Emergency Repair and Restoration Operations; (2) Organization of Soviet Civil Defense Post-Strike Operations, (3) Initiation of Post-Strike Operations; (4) Methods and Procedures for Conducting Post-Strike Damage-Limiting Operations; (5) Emergency Repair and Restoration Measures; (6) (a) Assessment of Soviet plans, methods and capabilities for post-strike operations and their significance for Soviet ability to wage a protracted war and to recover, (b) Estimate the degree of impact that Soviet Post-Strike civil defense repair operations can have on the attainment of Soviet economic recovery; (7) Description of the Soviet level of effort in this area and the amount which the Soviets spend in this as compared with other areas of Soviet civil defense.

Action Officer: RE Peterson
Telephone: 202-653-7851

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1725 I St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20472
SSIE No. FW-559 FY-81: $80,098

16.0016, REHABILITATION POTENTIAL OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MOST SEVERE HANDICAPS

S.E. El Hommossani, Ministry of Social Affairs, *Giza, Egypt* (19-58491-F-01) Start: 02/76 End: 12/80

A new center for the rehabilitation of those persons suffering multiple or severe disabilities has been established in Giza. The project located at this Center will be conducted to accomplish the following objectives: demonstrate full-range of comprehensive rehabilitation services required by IMSA either to achieve vocational goals and/or independent living, including creative approaches beyond present service delivery opportunities; to develop a wide range of coordinated and innovative working relationships with appropriate public and private agencies to meet total client needs.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Rehabilitation Services Admin., 330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20201
SSIE No. FI-677 FY-80: $55,976

16.0017, DIABETES RESEARCH AND REHABILITATION

S.M. Rab, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, *Karachi 35, Pakistan* (19-P-58259-F-01) Start: 01/75 End: 12/82

OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT: 1. To evaluate the various types of diabetes encountered in this region with a special study to ascertain if cases of "Tropical Diabetes" exist in Pakistan. 2. To ascertain the extent and severity of complication in poorly controlled and meagerly looked-after cases of diabetes mellitus which are encountered in large numbers in an under-developed country. 3. To ascertain the reversibility of long-standing complications under proper treatment and management. 4. To determine the most suited course or courses of treatment which could be applied with advantage in an under-developed country. 5. To develop techniques and methods of management as to obviate the necessity of impatient care, which is not always possible due to lack of hospital beds.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Rehabilitation Services Admin., 330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20201
SSIE No. FI-678 FY-80: Funds Unknown

16.0018, COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM FOR CUBAN ENTRANTS

T.J. Leonard, U.S. Catholic Conference, *1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20005 (278-81-0028(OD)) Start: 00/81 End:

The objective of this contract is to provide supervised mental health halfway house placements for up to 30 Cuban entrants/residents (potentially 60 individuals) at one time and to provide such individuals out-patient health and psychiatric care plus related supportive mental health services as part of their daily living setting. The goal of each placement is to treat, rehabilitate and prepare the entrant/resident for return to the community under appropriate sponsorship at the earliest possible time. In fulfilling the objectives of this contract, the contractor shall make an eligibility assessment of prospective residents, complete admission procedures, establish and maintain clinical records, provide medical, psychiatric, educational, vocational, and socialization-rehabilitation services and provide shelter as set forth below. 1. Eligibility Assessments. 2. Admission. 3. Establishment and Maintenance of Clinical Records. a. Treatment Plan. b. Discharge Summary. c. After Care Plan. 4. Provision of psychiatric, educational, vocational, and socialization-rehabilitation services shall be made by the contractor in accordance with the individualized treatment-rehabilitation plan. These services provided to each client shall include at minimum and not be limited to: a. A minimum of two one-hour individualized group counseling sessions per week relating to daily living and interactional skills shall be provided within the facility by a bilingual-Spanish speaking trained mental health professional. b. A minimum of three hours per week of individualized private, or small group sessions studying: (1) a program for learning English as a second language, and (2) a program for acculturation into the United States society, including basic knowledge of civics. c. A vocational rehabilitation plan will be developed for each resident. 5. Provision of medical, psychiatric, and dental services shall be made by the contractor in accordance with the individualized treatment-rehabilitation plan. 6. Provision of shelter.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin., National Inst. of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, Maryland 20852

SSIE No. 1MZ-1944 FY-81: Funds Unknown

16.0019, CASE CONTROL STUDY OF LUNG CANCER IN CUBAN WOMEN

C.A. Linsell, World Health Org., *150 Cours Albert Thomas, Lyon, France* (N01CP05647 (CONTRACT)) Start: 08/80 End: 04/81

The general purpose of this proposal is to search for the environmental, biological, behavioral, and social factors that may explain the reported high mortality from lung cancer observed in Cuban women.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Cancer Inst., 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. FT-138 FY-80: $45,483

16.0020, LUNG CANCER IN CUBAN MALE IMMIGRANTS

J.P. Bowen, Systemedics Inc., *100 Main St., Reading, Massachusetts* 01867 (N01CP05682 (CONTRACT)) Start: 07/80 End: 08/80

To phase out the field staff hospital participation, and administrative functions involved in their subcontract with the National Cancer Institute, which is being reduced from thirteen months to two months. The contractor will also complete and store records consisting of data compiled from interviewed cases and controls.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Cancer Inst., 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. FT-143 FY-80: $39,023

16.0021, WESTERN INFANT FEEDING PATTERNS IN NOMADIC POPULATIONS

L. Naggan, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, *P.O. Box 2053, Beersheba 84120, Israel* (N01HD02859 (CONTRACT)) Start: 09/80 End: 09/83

Study the effects of exposure to westernization on feeding patterns among nomadic populations. This will be accomplished by selecting a population undergoing transition from a nomadic to a sedentary lifestyle, by interviewing each woman within 24-72 hours after delivery, follow-up after introduction of bottle or supplemental feeding, and administering a questionnaire and collecting data.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. FU-80 FY-80: $290,659

16.0022, THE CHANGING FAMILY NETWORK AND FERTILITY IN TAIWAN

R. Freedman, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Sociology, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (R01 HD 14942-01) Start: 02/81 End: 01/82

This project utilizes an innovative strategy combining survey research with more intensive techniques to study an important problem: how persistence and change in the familial-network system is related to fertility in a rapidly developing society (Taiwan). A typology of familial interactions and networks, potentially applicable beyond Taiwan, will be related to reproductive parameters, controlling levels of income, education, and urbanization. The central thesis is that a shift from large to small families occurs (a) when the strength and diversity of extended familial ties decreases and, especially, (b) as the traditional flow of obligations from parents to children reverses. The fertility impact of changing roles of women in the kinship network their power in the family, their work in the modern market sector and child care alternatives - is a key study focus. Special attention is given to the differing fertility impact of familial changes in cities as compared to that in farm households which combine varying mixes of agricultural and non-agricultural employment, a situation found in Taiwan and sought in development policies elsewhere. The strategy is to supplement the breadth and representativeness of an island-wide survey of married women with intensive work by Taiwanese anthropologists. This will be followed by semi-structured interviews with several kin members in selected subsamples, testing further hypotheses emerging from the first two phases. The insights and problems found in combining these approaches will be the basis of a methodological report in addition to the main substantive report.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14942-1 FY-81: $145,791

16.0023, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACETS OF MIGRATION

T.B. Heaton, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, Carolina Population Center, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (R01 HD 14943-01) Start: 02/81 End: 01/82

The proposed research will compare rural-urban migration with urban-rural and rural-rural migration in terms of (1) job mobility and subsequent economic adjustment, and (2) changes in social environment and subsequent social adjustment. Variables in the analysis will include occupational status and prestige, employment status, income, education, living arrangements, marital status, contact with friends and relatives, and stated motives for moving, as well as several control factors. Two types of analysis are proposed. First, we will compare the composition of migration streams between different types of areas. Second, we will examine assimilation by comparing the migrants to the population at destination for primate cities and rural communities. These results will be compared for three countries at different levels of economic development.

Data have been collected from households in Colombia and Thailand, and a comparable set should be completed for Egypt in the spring of 1980. In each country, approximately 1000 interviews were collected from a sample of residents in the primate city, and a total of 1000 interviews were collected in four rural areas. Complete life-migration histories were included in the interview schedule in order to provide detailed information on each move.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-14943-1 FY-81: $44,251

16.0024, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AGE AT FIRST BIRTH IN ASIA

R.R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (R01 HD 15169-01) Start: 04/81 End: 03/82

The analysis focuses upon the social, cultural and economic determinants of age at first birth. Causal models will incorporate social origins, educational attainment, work experience, and use of contraceptives before the first birth. Eight Asian societies will be examined. The analysis plan is twofold: (1) prediction of age at first birth in a multivariate causal model, with variables ordered from a life-cycle perspective, and (2) prediction of the conditional probabilities of first birth for individual years of age. Because the timing of work, marriages and fertility are closely interwoven, the year-by-year analysis will allow for better understanding of causal ordering. The findings of this study will help to refine scientific understanding of the early stages of the fertility process at both the micro and societal levels.

The proposed study will build upon an earlier National Science Foundation-funded study of age at first birth in Asia. The NSF study analyzes four KAP fertility surveys from Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan and Korea.

Five additional data sets have since been obtained from the World Fertility Survey for Korea, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka. There is also an additional fertility survey from Malaysia.

Finally, three demographic surveys, including the World Fertility Survey, will be obtained from the Philippines. In addition to the extension of the comparative analysis to additional Asian countries, the availability of multiple data sets for several countries will allow for the examination of trends in the initial stages of family formation. The WSF data sets used a common questionnaire. This strengthens the ability to do valid cross-national analysis.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. of Child Health & Human Development, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1HD-15169-1 FY-81: $111,585

16.0025, SOCIAL CHANGE, AGE-GRADED LIFE EVENTS, AND AGING

D.L. Featherman, University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Sociology, *500 Lincoln Dr., Madison, Wisconsin* 53706 (R01 AG 02816-01) Start: 06/81 End: 05/82

Age is an important dimension of social organization. Age-grading of life events, whether on the basis of biological age or some sociocultural substitute, is to be understood for its implications for ontogenetic processes of aging within the human organism and for endemic social processes such as social control, allocation, and stratification. The degree to which and how social systems use age as a basis of social organization are matters to be explained. A better understanding of the "function" of age in society can be reached by studying the socio-institutional bases of age-related behaviors. Data for three historically central birth cohorts of Norwegian males permit an examination of the historical patterns of normative age-graded events in connection with institutional changes and population transformations such as industrialization and urbanization. Similar investigations of life-course transitions into middle adulthood from adolescence will be conducted for U.S. men born during the Great Depression, permitting cross-cultural contrasts. Both studies provide retrospective, continuous events data across more than a dozen life domains. These data permit the development and application of new methodological and statistical approaches to the study of aging, adult human development, and life cycle processes; implications of these planned methodological developments for longitudinal research run beyond the specific substantive objectives of this project. Objectives: 1) identify some historical and sociological bases of age-graded events; 2) analyze statistical profiles of careers within and among life domains; 3) analyze age-grading and normativity through middle adulthood; 4) model work histories and other career trajectories; 5) identify consequences of non-normative life course behaviors; 6) develop appropriate statistical models for longitudinal analysis of behavior; 7) model the error structure of retrospective life events protocols; 8) assess the validity of retrospectively reported continuous life histories; 9) formulate a strategy of quantitative analysis of life course events.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, National Inst. of Health, National Inst. on Aging, 9000 Rockville Pike,
Bethesda, Maryland 20205

SSIE No. 1AG-2816-1 FY-81: $118,359

16.0026, MODEL VITAL REGISTRATION PROJECT - INEC-VISTIM

P. Merlo, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, Direccion de Censos y Encuestas, *Av 10 de Agosta 229, Quito, Ecuador* (R18 HS 04154-01) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

The ultimate objective of this project is to provide information necessary for the Government of Ecuador to improve substantially its vital registration system. Under this are four intermediate objectives: (1) to evaluate the national system as it is currently functioning, (2) to develop a model system that will include these demonstration areas that will permit investigators to test various strategies for improving the system, (3) to evaluate and improve the model system, (4) to extend selected aspects developed in the model to the national level, and (5) to prepare a report to be presented to the Government of Ecuador summarizing the outcome of the project describing the relative merits of the model system and suggesting appropriate measures for improving the system.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Office of Health Research
Statistics & Technology, National Center for
Health Services Research, 3700 East West
Hwy., Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

SSIE No. 1HS-4154-1 FY-80: $114,800

16.0027, DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES IN TUNISIA

B. Skrinjar, World Health Org., *1221 Ave. Appia, Geneva 27, Switzerland* (07-654-R) Start: 12/74 End: 06/81

Tunisia is one of the countries where health services are developing fast and needs reliable, comprehensive and flexible systems of statistical information especially in identifying objectives and evaluating results of the new health delivery systems in the country.

OBJECTIVES: To examine critically the existing statistical information system and subsystems, and the uses to which the information they provide is put in the planning and evaluation of public health programs. To identify administrative and other problem areas that may impede regular information flow and communication from and to various levels of the services. To develop a model health information system for health planning which will include a description of the components needed from the point of view of data collection processing and analysis, and taking into consideration the problems of organization, staffing and using the system. To improve the existing system with the introduction of a few additional components of statistics, and improve the sources of data. To study efficiency and feasibility of alternative statistical methods and assist in implementing ad hoc surveys and studies of health, health services health manpower and other areas not yet covered by statistics. To make arrangements for promoting the use of health statistical information systems in health planning.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Public
Health Service, Office of Health Research
Statistics & Technology, National Center for
Health Statistics, 3700 East West Hwy.,
Ctr. Bldg., Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

SSIE No. FR-614 FY-80: Funds Unknown

16.0028, POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH (PART II)

C. Keely, Population Council Inc., *245 Park Ave., 1 Dag Hammerskjold Plaza, New York, New York* 10017 (DSPE-CA-0093) Start: 09/80 End: 09/83

The objective of this new project is to further understanding of the determinants of fertility in different cultural settings and under varying socioeconomic conditions in developing countries. The mechanism is an international research awards competition, using peer review, to initiate and sponsor projects, with special emphasis on innovative approaches, that will advance understanding of fertility behavior and shows promise of applicability for improving population policy in developing countries.

To date, over 50 preliminary proposals have been received by the Population Council, and half are from developing countries. Preference is given first to research proposals from developing country institutions, and second to proposals representing a collaborative effort between a developing country and another institution. Proposals from the developed country institutions are not excluded from consideration.

Action Officer: WH Jansen
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SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation
Agency, Agency for International Development, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20523

FY-81: $1,000,000 TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GI-971 $4,774,387

16.0029, ASSESSMENT OF PACIFIC BASIN TSUNAMI HAZARD PRESENTED BY POSSIBLE EVENTS ALONG THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

J. Hebenstreit, Science Applications Inc., *1710 Goodridge Dr., P.O. Box 1303, McLean, Virginia* 22102 (# AID/SOD/PDC-C-0404) Start: 09/80 End: 08/81

The purpose of this study is to utilize earthquake generation source parameters and ocean bottom displacement scenarios to drive an open-ocean model (SEAWAVE) and determine relative tsunami threat (vulnerability) to coastal areas and islands in the Pacific Basin.

This program is being conducted by Science Applications, Inc., Ocean Physics Division under the direction of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance to determine the relative threat to coastal areas and islands of the Pacific Basin caused by tsunamis generated by large earthquakes off the coast of South America. The first phase of this study was completed in March 1981 and was designed to examine types of tsunamis which could, hypothetically, be generated by a number of different bottom displacement scenarios (i.e., location, area, uplift magnitude, and duration) in the seismically active Peru-Chile Trench region off the coast of South America. The tsunamis have been simulated in the region of the source zone for variations in energy content, directionality, and other input parameters to the SEAWAVE model. The second phase of the program commenced in April 1981 and will examine the seismic sea waves from the edges of the source zone, and track them as they cross the open Pacific Ocean. This will allow potential hazards in specific Pacific areas to be assessed. The wave fields which pose a threat will be used to drive the modeling efforts in the third phase. This effort will concentrate on coastal zones threatened by tsunamis. The third phase has been initiated (April 1981) for coastal South America. This study will not predict wave heights on tsunami run up but rather will assess relative magnitudes of the threat to vulnerable regions.

Action Officer: PF Krumpe
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SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20523
SSIE No. GI-972 FY-81: $185,000 TOTAL COST: $215,000

16.0030, PROGRAM TO FACILITATE EXPERIMENTAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS BY U.S. FIRMS TO JAMAICAN ENTERPRISES

J. Baranson, Developing World Industry & Technology Inc., *915 15th St. N.W., Suite 600, Washington, District of Columbia* 20005 (OPIC 81-C-003) Start: 04/81 End: 09/81

To contractor will construct and carry out a pilot program for the sale of technology to private Jamaican enterprises by U.S. firms. The project will include identification of Jamaican firms requiring technology assistance and U.S. firms capable of supplying such assistance. Follow-up efforts will be aimed at bringing the parties together and arriving at mutually acceptable agreements. The purpose of the project is to test whether this technology transfer program might be a prototype for the transfer of technology from firms in the United States to enterprises in developing countries.

Action Officer: HR Berghoef
Telephone: 202-653-2904

SUPPORTED BY U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, Overseas Private Investment Corp., Office of Personnel & Admin., 1129 20th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20527
SSIE No. FW-563 FY-81: $36,000 TOTAL COST: $36,000

16.0031, CROSS NATIONAL RESEARCH COORDINATION ON INVESTIGATIONS

L.W. Sherman, Police Foundation, *1909 K St. N.W., Suite 400, Washington, District of Columbia* 20006 (80IJCX0029) Start: 07/80 End: 09/81

The purpose of this grant is to enable the Police Foundation to continue to maintain the primary role in coordinating cross national research between Sweden, England, Australia, Canada, Holland, and the United States in the area of criminal investigations. The major objectives of this grant are: to continue to coordinate the activities between the six participating countries; to assist in the development of testable hypotheses, project methodologies and instruments; to provide consultation regarding the conduct of police research; to disseminate information about the studies through the publication of a monthly newsletter; to plan and convene any necessary meetings of administrators and/or researchers; to examine cross national historical and ethnographic studies; to provide a literature review; to develop a book of readings on criminal investigations; and to develop a monograph on the historical development and current role of investigators.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin., 633 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20531
SSIE No. GGA-4363 FY-80: $82,025

16.0032, JOINT MEXICO/SOUTHWESTERN STATES BORDER CRIME CONFERENCE

R. Corbin, State Attorney General, *State Capital, Second Floor W. Wing, Phoenix, Arizona* 85007 (80CJAX0037) Start: 02/80 End: 02/81

The joint Mexico/southwestern states border crime conference, to be held April 1980, in Phoenix, Arizona, is the fourth of a series of seminars in border crime problems. It brings together federal, state and local law enforcement officials of Mexico and the United States to seek common solutions in curtailing criminal activities that affect the citizens of both countries. This project will benefit all of the citizens of the border states rather than any one client group.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin., 633 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20531
SSIE No. GGA-4439 FY-80: $71,400

16.0033, REHABILITATION VS. RECIDIVISM - EVALUATION OF GREENLAND'S CRIMINAL CODE

D.H. Dwyer, Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Broadway & W. 116th St., New York, New York* 10027 (80IJCX0068) Start: 10/80 End: 09/81

The goals of this particular project are: to trace the evolution of Greenland's criminal code, to learn how the code has been modified and to evaluate its success. This code differs from the western approach of dealing with offenders in that it attempts to impose traditional eskimo methods of rehabilitation onto a basically Danish system of laws and procedures. The former seeks the elimination of conflict and the restoration of harmony while the latter is based on punishment. Actual sanctions are imposed on the basis of the crime and the offender's background. The judges are community lay people who possess an intimate knowledge of the offender and his family. Incarceration is at night only, so the individual remains integrated in the society. Through extensive interviewing with those people involved in the code's inception and evolution, along with the examination of court records, the applicant will attempt to determine the recidivism rate in Greenland and compare it to that of the United States and Canada, paying close attention to native North Americans. This is a graduate research fellowship program.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin., 633 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20531
SSIE No. GGA-4727 FY-81: $10,000

16.0034, DRIVING INTOXICATED - BEHAVIOR FORCES/LEGAL SANCTIONS FOR CONTROL

H.L. Votey, University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, Community & Org. Research Inst., *Santa Barbara, California* 93106 (80IJCX0054) Start: 10/80 End: 01/82

This project seeks to make a contribution to the theories of both general and specific deterrence by examining criminal justice sanctioning of drunk driving in Santa Barbara, California (1978-1979) and Stockholm, Malmo, and Goteborg, Sweden (1976-1978). Detailed case level data files on the characteristics of arrestees and on the disposition of their cases are available for all four jurisdictions as well as information on total automobile accidents and arrests. Both the aggregate and individual level data will be utilized to investigate the effectiveness of alternative sanctions (fines, license revocations, jail time) in deterring both general and specific (previously arrested) populations of drunk drivers. Econometric analyses of these data will permit improved estimates of the independent effects of various sanctions of driving and drinking behavior.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin., 633 Indiana Ave. N.W., Wash-

ington, District of Columbia 20531
SSIE No. GGA-4923 FY-81: $62,221

16.0035, A STUDY OF THE USE OF FINES IN SENTENCING

J.R. Weisbrod, Vera Inst. of Justice, *30 E. 39th St., New York, New York* 10016 (80IJCX0030) Start: 10/80 End: 03/82

To conduct a comprehensive study and analysis of the use of fines in sentencing, to describe American practices regarding the use of fines and to explore factors affecting the extent to which fines are used in different American jurisdictions. This will be accomplished by completing four distinct but interrelated tasks. The grantee will: conduct an extensive survey of existing and model laws, and related literature; analyze the experiences of three selected European nations that frequently utilize fines; conduct a twenty-state telephone survey to explore current practices across the country; and conduct qualitative and quantitative on-site research in selected jurisidictions. A final report and executive summary will be prepared that will discuss the findings of this research including, if possible, policy options and recommendations. This document should be of interest to both the research community and to court-related practitioners across the country.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin., 633 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20531
SSIE No. GGA-4924 FY-81: $200,000

16.0036, THE EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE EFFECTS OF IMPORT COMPETITION AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CHANGES

G. Grossman, Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, (J9K10001) Start: 01/81 End: 02/82

The purpose of this contract is to determine the effects of changes in trade (or the relative price of competing foreign goods) on employment and wages of U.S. workers in a number of import impacted industries at the 4-digit SIC level. The effects will be estimated directly from reduced-form regression equations which express the wage rate and employment level in an industry as a function of the relative price of imports. These equations will also be used to estimate the effects of oil price increases on wage and employment levels in an industry.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research, 200 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20210
SSIE No. GC-2298 FY-81: $9,850 TOTAL COST: $9,850

16.0037, A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT ADJUSTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

H. Shimada, Keio University, Economics Dept., 2-15-45 Mita, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan 108, (J9K10004) Start: 06/81 End: 01/82

The purpose of this project is to compare the process of labor market adjustment to economic changes in the United States and Japan. The project consists of these phases: (1) a statistical analysis of employment changes at the 3- and 4-digit SIC level in the U.S. and Japan; (2) A case study of six firms in Japan which have recently experienced major employment changes; and (3) an analysis and evaluation of employment adjustment policies of the governments of Japan and the U.S.

Phases (1) and (3) are in progress. The first half of phase (2), case studies of Japanese firms has been completed (work was done in June) with Dr. James Orr participating with Dr. Shimada. The second half of phase (2), case studies of U.S. firms, will be conducted in August 1981.

Action Officer: CM Aho
Telephone: 202-523-7597

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Foreign Economic Research, 200 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20210
SSIE No. GC-2299 FY-81: $29,000

16.0038, ANALYSIS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NEEDS AND PROJECTED SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC BASIN

E. Young, Public Service Satellite Consortium, *1600 L St. N.W.,* Washington, *District of Columbia* 20036 (NAS W-3488) Start: 09/80 End: 09/81

The PSSC is conducting a one year study of the communications needs of the Pacific Basin area, including: 1) the technological, regulatory and programmatic requirements necessary to upgrade communication in the Pacific Basin, 2) an examination of present systems, services, costs and revenue; project new and needed services, system design, frequency options, expected costs and revenue potential, 3) a review of technical systems, tariff requirements and regulatory policy and management alternatives for operation of a Pacific Basin communications network.

Action Officer: LJ Ippolito
Telephone: 202-755-3872

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Admin., Office of Space & Terrestrial Applications, Communications Div., Washington, District of Columbia 20546
SSIE No. FW-599 FY-81: $300,000 TOTAL COST: $300,000

16.0039, DEATH OF THE SOVIET DREAM - EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES IN THE UNITED STATES

H. Josephson, University of North Carolina, Charlotte Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *Charlotte, North Carolina* 28223 (FB-20079-81-0416) Start: 08/81 End: 07/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6270 FY-81: $22,000 TOTAL COST: $22,000

16.0040, HUMAN RIGHTS - HISTORY, THEORY, APPLICATION

R.N. Mabey, Box 364, Virginia State University, Petersburg, VA 23803, (FR-20120-81-1012) Start: 09/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6271 FY-81: $18,500 TOTAL COST: $18,500

16.0041, POTENTIALITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF ISLAMIC-WESTERN DIALOGUE

R.E. Jones, 5023 Furman Place, Charlotte 1, NC 28210, (FR-20136-81-1118) Start: 09/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6272 FY-81: $19,070 TOTAL COST: $19,070

16.0042, THE DIALECTIC OF RELIGIOUS FORMS AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

J.J. Gros, 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, TN 38104, (FR-20013-81-1182) Start: 09/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6273 FY-81: $18,500 TOTAL COST: $18,500

16.0043, REVIVALIST IDEOLOGY AND FOREIGN POLICY - THE HINDU RASHTRIYA SWAYAMSEVAK SANGH

D.R. Spitz, 822 West Broadway, Monmouth, IL 61462, (FR-20015-81-0954) Start: 08/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6274 FY-81: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

16.0044, COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - MINORITIES AND NATION-STATES ON THE INDIAN OCEAN LITTORAL

W.T. Brown, Ramapo College of New Jersey, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of History, *P.O. Box 542, Mahwah, New Jersey* 07430 (FR-20112-81-1021) Start: 09/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6275 FY-81: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

16.0045, COUNTERDEFINITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT WITHIN AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA

D.E. Clark, 1004 S. Washington, Albany, OR 97321, (FR-20113-81-1115) Start: 09/81 End: 05/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6276 FY-81: $20,000 TOTAL COST: $20,000

16.0046, REVOLUTION ON THE BORDER - THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, 1910-1920

L.B. Hall, Box 159, Trinity Univ., 715 Stadium Dr., San Antonio, Texas 78284, (FB-20240-81-0415) Start: 08/81 End: 08/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6277 FY-81: $21,890 TOTAL COST: $21,890

16.0047, ADVANCED CHINESE LANGUAGE STUDY

R.C. DeAngelis, 126 Knollwood Dr., Fairfield, Connecticut 06430, (FB-20355-81-0421) Start: 09/81 End: 08/82

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6278 FY-81: $12,198 TOTAL COST: $12,198

16.0048, PROCESSING RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

J.W. Frost, Swarthmore College, Graduate School, Dept. of Religion, *Swarthmore, Pennsylvania* 19081 (RC-20111-81-1656) Start: 10/81 End: 09/84

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support processing and cataloging the papers of 17 collections deposited at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, the only U.S. library devoted exclusively to the collection of materials from individuals and organizations working for world peace.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-82: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GZK-6279 $56,464

16.0049, HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF SERVICES IN CHILE - 1840-1980

M.J. Mamalakis, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Economics, *Pearse Hall, Room 107, Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 53201 (RT-20078-81-1772) Start: 08/81 End: 07/83

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support preparation of statistical, bibliographical and methodological information on financial, government, public and trade services and related statistics on money and banking, public finance and trade and balance of payments in Chile.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GZK-6280 $75,000

16.0050, CONFERENCE ON "ISLAM, COMMUNALISM, AND MODERN NATIONALISM"

J.M. Thompson, American Universities Field Staff, *Hanover, New Hampshire* 03755 (EH-20148-81-1485) Start: 04/81 End: 10/81

No summary has been provided to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6281 FY-81: $3,800 TOTAL COST: $3,800

16.0051, AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF KIRCHER'S "CHINA ILLUSTRATA"

C.D. Van Tuyl, Bacone College, Muskogee, OK 74104, (RL-20045-81-1506) Start: 06/81 End: 05/84

To support preparation of an annotated translation from the Latin of A. Kircher's CHINA ILLUSTRATA, 1667, summarizing all the information collected by a Jesuit mission to China. The book contains all the knowledge Western scholars had of China during this period.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GZK-6282 $20,795

16.0052, THE CHARACTER AND CONSEQUENCES OF AMERICAN POLITICAL INTERVENTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1945-70

G.M. Kahin, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, (RO-20024-81-1730) Start: 06/81 End: 12/82

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support a study of the nature of American political involvement following WWII in Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand and its effects on those countries' internal affairs and on international alignments.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZK-6283 FY-81: $20,067 TOTAL COST: $20,067

16.0053, PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINA'S MINORITY PEOPLES

J.F. Fletcher, Harvard University, Cambridge Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of East Asian Languages & Civilizations, *Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (RC-20051-81-1657) Start: 05/81 End: 01/84

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support collection, duplication, and cataloguing of some 7,000 historical and ethnographic photographs taken in the early 1900s of China's minority peoples, who are rapidly being absorbed into the dominant Han culture. The collection will be included in the archives of the Harvard-Yenching Library.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GZX-6284 $117,255

16.0054, SOCIETY AND HISTORY OF IMPERIAL ETHIOPIA
D.L. Donham, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Stanford, California* 94305 (RO-20193-81-1778) Start: 06/81 End: 12/81

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support a conference to analyze the contributions of Ethiopians living on the periphery rather than at the political center of Imperial Ethiopia, and their relationship to the Empire. Participants will include anthropologists and historians.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZX-6285 FY-81: $9,085 TOTAL COST: $9,085

16.0055, CONFERENCE ON CHINESE FAMILY HISTORY
P.B. Ebrey, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign Campus, Graduate School, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (RO-20156-81-1723) Start: 07/82 End: 06/83

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support a cross-disciplinary conference for the study of Chinese family history, to include social and intellectual historians, anthropologists and demographers. Topics will include property division and inheritance, marriage and kinship, adoption and lineage.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
SSIE No. GZX-6286 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

16.0056, GUIDE TO MEXICANA AND MESOAMERICANA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO LIBRARIES
R.T. Davidson, *University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131*, (RC-20049-81-1656) Start: 06/81 End: 05/83

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To support an evaluation of the collection and publications and dissemination of an annotated guide to the University of New Mexico Libraries' holdings related to Mexican and Mesoamerican history and culture, a major regional resource important for national research in this field.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20506
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GZX-6287 $47,797

16.0057, SUPPORT FOR THE U.S. COMMITTEE FOR THE GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH PROGRAM - USC-GARP
J.S. Perry, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, *2101 Constitution Ave N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20418 (ATM80-25328) Start: 01/81 End: 06/82

The purpose of this grant is to provide continued support for the activities of the USC-GARP. Specific activities include: 1. Monitoring of and planning for the data management and research phases of the Global Weather Experiment. 2. The evaluation of results from the regional GARP program, the Monsoon Experiment (MONEX). 3. Assessment of the development of the future Global Observing System (GOS). 4. Planning for and evaluation of the U.S. participation in the GARP Alpine Experiment (ALPEX).

The Academy will continue to work to promote active communication between the government agencies and scientific groups concerned with GARP and its Committee will serve as the focal point for representation of the U.S. scientific community in international GARP activities.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Astronomical Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Scis., Div. of Atmospheric Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550
SSIE No. FR-420 FY-81: $67,000

16.0058, FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARINE RESEARCH
M. Ruivo, UNESCO, Intergov. Oceanographic Commission, *7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France* (OCE80-23498) Start: 02/81 End: 07/82

This award will provide funds for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO to plan, develop and encourage the effective implementation of new IOC programmatic initiatives which are of strong mutual interest to scientists of the Commission's developing Member States on the one hand and to U.S. scientists and those of other developed countries on the other. In addition, the funds will be used to update and improve regional marine science programs which are similarly of interest to the countries of the regions concerned, and in which scientists from the U.S. and other developed countries will be involved. IOC activities under this grant will focus on the convening of small ad hoc scientific workshops and related planning activities which will discuss plans, operational arrangements, and the multilateral coordination of research activities. Support will be given in the following areas: a) The development of new IOC programmatic initiatives in the study of the impact of the oceans on climate and the study of oceanography related to the living resources of the ocean; b) Regional marine science programs in the Western Pacific, the Southern Oceans, the Western Indian Ocean, the El Nino region of the Southeast Pacific and the Caribbean; c) Marine geological and geophysical research on continental margins within the Commission's existing regional projects and in the Eastern South Atlantic as well; and d) Other discipline-oriented investigations, such as the study of pollution in the marine environment.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Astronomical Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Scis., Div. of Ocean Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550
SSIE No. FT-697 FY-81: $30,000

16.0059, SOCIOCULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF ILLNESS BEHAVIOR - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH
D. Gray, University of Hawaii System, Manoa Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *2444 Dole St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822* (BNS80-25027) Start: 11/80 End: 11/81

The proposed research project seeks firstly to help clarify the continuing debate within anthropology between idealistic and materialistic interpretations of culture and social behavior, particularly as these are represented by Phenomenological and Cultural Materials theories. Secondly, it seeks to provide anthropological data which will have practical application in the field of public health. Using techniques such as participant observation and the administration of interview schedules, data will be collected to create an ethnographic description of illness behavior amongst osteoarthritis sufferers in an Australian city. In the analysis of the data, the participants and their responses will be categorized in terms of factors such as social class and explanatory models of the nature of the illness and the relationship of these to behavioral strategies in response to osteoarthritis will be assessed. Results of this analysis should indicate the relative merits of alternative research strategies - based on the above theoretical positions - in providing explanations of behavior, as well as providing information of importance for programs which provide services for osteoarthritis sufferers.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences, Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550
SSIE No. FN-630 FY-81: $2,011

16.0060, ANAPHORIC PROCESSES IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
D.J. Napoli, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, College of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Linguistics, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48109 (BNS80-17050) Start: 04/81 End: 09/82

Many elements in natural language are not fully specified semantically, but are understood in a variety of ways depending on context.

Examples include items such as she, likewise, so, John bought peaches and Mary ice cream. Elements like she and the "hole" here are called anaphors. This study is an investigation of anaphoric processes in Italian and English, considering syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic factors, with particular interest in the restrictions on null anaphors. The following hypothesis is advanced: Proform anaphors and null anaphors occur in complementary distribution. This hypothesis is tested by examination of pairs of sentences which have identical strings with identical structures, where the only difference is that one of the sentences has a proform anaphor where the other sentence has silence. It is argued that in all such cases the silence is nonanaphoric. The hypothesis is stated as a constraint on the kinds of rules that may occur in a grammar, and, as such, should be taken as a universal constraint on natural language. This study will contribute to our knowledge of anaphoric processes in general, of the uses of silence in discourse, and of specific syntactic structures in both English and Italian.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FN-650 FY-81: $24,988

16.0061, SENESCENCE AND GROWTH AT HIGH ALTITUDE

C.M. Beall, Case Western Reserve University, School of Humanities & Fine Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *2040 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio* 44106 (BNS80-14317) Start: 01/81 End: 06/82

The research describes the rate of development and loss of maximal mature levels of morphology, function and adaptive capacity in a high altitude Tibetan-speaking population in Mugu, Nepal. The objectives include (1) describing normative aging in a non-western, non-industrialized setting, (2) testing the hypothesis that the slow childhood growth rates observed in Mugu are followed by slow rates of senescence, (3) describing adaptive capacity to high altitude hypoxic stress throughout the life cycle, (4) testing the hypothesis that the pattern of attainment and loss of adaptive capacity closely parallels that for maximal mature function and (5) considering the relationship between cultural definitions of appropriate roles and activities throughout the life cycle, and their relation to biological measures of function. The methods consist of obtaining measures of morphology and function which vary with age and measures of adaptive capacity for the population between the ages of 5 and 90. The pattern of growth and senescence in this population will then be compared with that for well-described populations with faster growth rates. The pattern of gain and loss of adaptive capacity to a chronic environmental stress will then compare with loss of adaptive capacity to acute environmental stress and with the loss of maximal mature function.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FN-654 FY-81: $61,348

16.0062, MECHANISMS OF INTERNAL EXCHANGE

F.H. Damon, University of Virginia, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Garrett Hall, Charlottesville, Virginia* 22903 (BNS80-25063) Start: 04/81 End: 03/82

This project supports the 1981 Kula Conference, "History and Internal Exchange." In 1978, approximately twenty-four scholars met to discuss their recent findings on the Kula Ring of Papua, New Guinea. Two topics were not discussed - history of the area (including its prehistory), and the ways in which the participating cultures varied one from the other. It was agreed then that a new conference be organized to deal with these topics.

Its first session, from June 1 to June 4, 1981, will consider the area's prehistory and the ways by which it is being drawn into the modern world system.

The second session, June 6 to June 8, will focus on mortuary practices and beliefs as the means by which inter-cultural variation may be determined.

The 1978 Conference was held in Cambridge, England. This one is to be held on the main grounds of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FS-636 FY-81: $20,000

16.0063, THE USE OF VERNACULAR TEXTS IN ETHNOGRAPHY

J.M. Chernoff, Inst. for the Study of Human Issues, *3401 Market St., Suite 252, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* 19104 (BNS80-24289) Start: 03/81 End: 08/83

This research project involves the analysis of Ibrahim Abdulai's Testament, a two-volume ethnographic survey of the Dagomba people of northern Ghana, a group not previously studied comprehensively. The project is comprised of data analysis, evaluation, preparation, and travel and research in Ghana to check the text in field conditions. In Dagomba society, drummers are authorities on history and custom, and since 1975 a collaborative research team of five persons have tape-recorded and translated lectures on Dagomba culture by a senior drummer - Alhaji Ibrahim Abdulai. This study will be the first comprehensive ethnograpy of an African culture completely in the words of an indigenous scholar untrained in Western traditions of inquiry and interpretation. Rigorous procedures have been adopted to preserve the character of Ibrahim Abdulai's speech and the terminology of his formal descriptions. The book will be a practical guide for development workers, and Ibrahim Abdulai's pluralistic perception of culture will have theoretical relevance. With its innovative ethnographic format, the project goes beyond the biographical, historical, or case-study foci of other anthropological studies based on intensive interviewing. It addresses issues of historiography and the context of oral tradition, information transfer and political influence by artistic specialists, social change, and all the various institutions of social organization.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FS-638 FY-81: $30,000

16.0064, A MANUAL LANGUAGE IN A SPEAKING COMMUNITY - WARLPIRI SIGN LANGUAGE

A. Kendon, Connecticut College, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *Mohegan Ave., New London, Connecticut* 06320 (BNS80-24173) Start: 04/81 End: 12/82

The Warlpiri of central Australia still make use of an elaborate sign language. It is used in particular by bereaved women during the period of silence that is maintained as part of mourning, although it is used at other times as well. A detailed study of this sign language will be made which will include a field trip to Yuendumu, N.T., and subsequent analysis of the material gathered there. This work will be continuation of work that was begun in 1978, when a substantial amount of material on Warlpiri sign language was gathered, including 16mm film recordings. Australian sign languages have never been studied in detail. They are of interest because, unlike sign languages of the deaf, they have been developed by people with full access to a spoken language. The question is: to what extent and in what ways are these sign languages related to their associated spoken languages, and in what ways do they show characteristics of their own? It is expected that a detailed study of at least one of these languages will contribute to the question of how the medium of expression of a language influences structure of the language. Comparison with deaf sign languages will contribute to our understanding of the properties of sign languages in general.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FS-640 FY-81: $21,224

16.0065, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOR - A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS

M.L. Burton, University of California, Irvine Campus, School of Social Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Irvine, California* 92664 (BNS80-23904) Start: 04/81 End: 09/83

The objective of this research is to refine and test a number of hypotheses about causes and consequences of variability in the sexual division of labor within a multivariate framework that includes diffusional and historical factors as well as internal constraints on the organization of prediction sequences, material constraints, labor and capital constraints, and social or ideological factors. We introduce here the method of network autocorrelation analysis, used within a multiple regression framework to test causal models given specific hypotheses about the nature of the diffusional and historical processes that affect trait distributions. This method, now widely employed in economic and social geography, provides a valid solution to Galton's problem and allows true estimates to be made of regression coefficients and their variances. With use of the autocorrelation approach we seek functional relationships that are invariant across cross-cultural samples, especially across major ecological adaptations. In the absence of an autocorrelation approach it would be difficult or impossible to achieve such replicability. The significance of the research derives from the importance of the division of labor in mediating between the sociopolitical structures of human societies and their environmental, technological and demographic bases, as well as from the methodological innovations proposed for assessing causal models in cross-cultural research.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Biological Behavioral & Social Sciences,
Div. of Behavioral & Neural Sciences, 1800
G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FS-651 FY-81: $85,699

16.0066, THE MORPHOSYNTAX OF DISCOURSE IN DE'CUANA, A VENEZUELAN CARIB LANGUAGE (DOCTORAL DISSERTATION)

K.L. Hall, Washington University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *4559 Scott Ave., St. Louis, Missouri* 63130 (BNS80-23295) Start: 04/81 End: 09/82

This research will analyze morphosyntactic markers to determine the discourse strategies of speakers of the De'cuana (Makiritare) language in the Orinoco Basin of South America. The data base will be gathered through field work during which native-speakers will be observed in conversation, and texts will be taken. Paradigms (verbs, nominals, etc.) will be elicited as completely as possible largely using the sentence as a minimum unit. Analysis of morphosyntactic structures and possible contexts in which each structure may occur will be sought. Ten parameters for ranking clauses as having low or high Transitivity levels (as introduced by Hopper and Thompson) will be used to analyze De'cuana discourse sequences. The presence of high and low Transitivity levels will be examined for evidence of speakers' strategies used to control the rate of new information by foregrounding. This study will attempt to identify the speaker's control of the receiver(s) attention and participation as projected by morphosyntactic structures in discourse. This perspective cross-cuts the structural domains of several areas of previous linguistic research and will contribute significantly to the study of discourse in cultural contexts.

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SSIE No. FS-653 FY-81: $6,843

16.0067, A NETWORK APPROACH TO SOCIAL EXCHANGE IN RURAL THAILAND

B.L. Foster, Arizona State University, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Anthropology, *Tempe, Arizona* 85281 (BNS80-13507) Start: 03/81 End: 02/83

This project brings a new perspective and new methods to one of the most intractable cases in social anthropology. With few exceptions, the study of rural Thai social organization has yielded unsatisfactory results. In this project social exchange theory, which has been used productively elsewhere, is applied to Thailand in a way not previously practical. Recently developed social network techniques are used to formulate abstract exchange structures and to utilize these structures to investigate observed exchange networks in Thai villages. A major activity is to formulate a wide variety of elementary exchange structures induced by elements of Thai culture. The models of these basic discrete structures will then be manipulated to examine the effects of several important social contingencies (e.g., demographic). This facilitates, on the one hand, investigation of relationships between cultural structures and concrete ones, and, on the other hand, investigation of problems that arise in setting these abstract structures into correspondence with empirical phenomena. A series of hypotheses about the structure of aid networks is generated and tested using data to be gathered in Thailand. In the course of the study, several crucial problems in social exchange theory will be investigated: (a) network properties of different kinds of exchange (or reciprocity) systems will be examined; (b) an exhaustive inventory and classification of certain types of such structures will be devised; (c) the relationships between individualistic and collectivistic exchange will be studied.

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SSIE No. FS-669 FY-81: $64,000

16.0068, THE ECOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

A.H. Galt, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Anthropology, *Green Bay, Wisconsin* 54302 (BNS80-23297) Start: 09/81 End: 02/83

This project is for an investigation of structure and process in agrarian systems on the Murgia dei Trulli, Apulia, Italy. The area is unusual for its indigenous development of intensive tree crop agriculture carried out on radically transformed land and for its uncommonly high frequency, for Apulia, of dispersed settlement. Archival data and oral history will be gathered to analyze the development process and ethnographic and sample survey data will be used to analyze the contemporary situation. Specific attention will be given to the relationship of family size and migration to factors of production in an effort to replicate the investigator's previous work on the Island of Pantelleria, Sicily. The theoretical approach sees relationships between local populations in complex societies and their local environments as subject to intervening and continuously fluctuating external factors emanating from regional, national and world systemic levels and therefore assumes that simple adaptive models cannot realistically describe such situations. The study will provide a much needed holistic description of a South Italian intensive agricultural ecological system which is both synchronic and diachronic, and more generally it will contribute to development studies a case of indigenous development of relatively successful smallholder intensive agriculture on initially very poor land. Thus the study of this "oasis" of small proprietorship in the midst of a traditionally latifundist zone may have policy implications for other situations.

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SSIE No. FT-919 FY-81: $45,000

16.0069, ASTRONOMY AND CALENDRICS IN AGRICULTURAL ADAPTATION

G. Urton, Colgate University, Graduate School, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, *Hamilton, New York* 13346 (BNS81-08254) Start: 05/81 End: 10/82

The ethnographic fieldwork of this project will investigate the relationship between social organization and the calendar in a community in the highlands of southern Peru. The problems upon which the study will focus are: a) How are the ritual, agricultural and pastoral cycles of a large community, and those of several surrounding subsidiary villages, integrated into an annual calendar? b) What is the relationship between calendrical structure and social structure in a community in the Andes? and c) What astronomical phenomena are observed in the construction of the calendar and how are the observations of celestial phenomena correlated with the various agricultural and biological cycles apparent in the local environment? The fieldwork will be carried out in the community of Pacariqtambo (Prov. of Paruro, Department of Cuzci, Peru) which is located on the Apurimac River, directly south of Cuzco.

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SSIE No. FT-947 FY-81: $27,951

16.0070, CONFERENCE ON SOVIET BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE, APRIL, 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C.

N.R. French, Research Inst. of Colorado, *2625 Redwing Rd., Drake Creekside 2, Suite 200, Ft. Collins, Colorado* 80526 (DEB81-08011) Start: 03/81 End: 07/81

A conference comprising a small group of knowledgeable and experienced scientists will be convened for the purpose of assessing the magnitude of scientific output in the Russian language in fields relating to biology and environmental science, to evaluate availability of this information to Western scientists, and to recommend alternative methods for making this information available through translation and/or abstracting services.

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SSIE No. FS-900 FY-81: $8,799

16.0071, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE - CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MEASUREMENT

G.E. Lenski, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Campus, School of Liberal Arts, Dept. of Sociology, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina* 27514 (SES80-04726) Start: 01/81 End: 06/83

This project establishes a coordinated, multi-faceted program of research and theory development on the role of technology in social change. Beginning with the assumptions that technology is a revolutionary force in the contemporary world but that its role in social change has been neglected by sociology, the chief aim of the program is to generate a critical mass of scholarship in this area, leading to a sustained discipline-wide program of research and theory development on technology and social change.

The project includes: a study of the nature of technological change and its relationship to economic development, focusing on the development of theory; a study of the effects of changes in transportation and communications technologies on metropolitan areas and urban problems; a study of the relationship between the social organization of neighborhoods and the involvement of the public in energy conservation; a cross-national analysis of responses to technological obsolescence; and examination of the consequences of technological change in the U.S.S.R. In addition, the project involves collaborative work on the development of theory and methods for the study of technology and social change, and a seminar bringing together the participants and others interested in the area.

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SSIE No. FR-312 FY-81: $164,977

16.0072, LONG-TERM FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BRAZIL

R.W. Goldsmith, Yale University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *208 Elm, New Haven, Connecticut* 06520 (SES80-07618) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

This application requests travel support to enable on-the-spot reconnaissance for a projected study of the long-term financial development of Brazil. The study would be similar and a complement to the investigator's forthcoming volume (Yale University Press) on the financial development of India and Japan since 1860 and 1868, respectively. Application of the historical statistical approach to Brazil, as the largest Latin American country, has the particular attraction of focusing on what is probably the outstanding example of secular inflation. The factual, and especially the statistical, material available for Brazil is certainly considerably less rich than it is for India or Japan, not to speak for most Western countries. It is, however, as good as for any other Latin American country, with the possible exception of Argentina and Mexico, and better than for virtually all other less developed countries. It is expected that a reasonably intensive search will uncover sufficient additional material to permit a comprehensive study of the relation of financial development and economic growth in the important Brazilian case.

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SSIE No. FR-314 FY-81: $11,111

16.0073, SEASONAL LABOR MIGRATIONS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN NIGER FROM C. 1875 TO C. 1975 - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

T.M. Painter, State University of New York, Binghamton Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Vestal Parkway, Binghamton, New York* 13901 (SES80-16409) Start: 01/81 End: 12/82

The proposed study will combine ethnographic and historical research methods to investigate rural transformations within southwestern Niger which result from the high incidence of seasonal labor migrations from the area's households to the Guinea Coast states of West Africa. The study will address rural transformations at the household, and village and community levels of social organization. It will focus on seasonal labor migrations as resulting from the specific and historically changing role of the area's peasantries within an emergent capitalist regional economy.

It is hypothesized that labor migrations do not promote generalized economic development in southwestern Niger. Instead, they (a) permit the precarious reproduction of "subsistence" forms of production and consumption organization under conditions where the subsistence base has deteriorated considerably, (b) allow the continued production of cheap agricultural crops and labor power for the regional economy, and (4) exacerbate ongoing processes of rural class formation. The analysis will relate these hypothesized consequences to state development policies.

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SSIE No. FR-327 FY-81: $4,925

16.0074, QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REBELLIONS IN MING CHINA - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

J. Tong, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, School of Literature Science & the Arts, Dept. of Political Science, *Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104 (SES80-20058) Start: 01/81 End: 06/83

This doctoral dissertation systematically examines the factors that account for the spatial and temporal distribution of rebellions in Ming China. Its first task is the identification of the political and ecological profiles of rebellions across the 1,138 counties over the 241 year period. Measures are taken on (a) the frequency, duration, and extent of rebellions; (b) community type, geographic environment, precipitating political economic grievances; (c) the type of rebel groups, and their social status composition classified by occupation, ethnicity and religion, and (d) types of government responses and conflict settlement.

The second task of the project is to go beyond simple description of the spatial and temporal distributions of rebellion to account for them through systematic statistical analysis. Primary explanatory hypotheses pertain to the effects of county size, level of economic development, educational attainment, degree of cultural orthodoxy, administrative rank and qualifications of governing officials, county defense capabilities, and tax burdens.

The results should provide important data for the more systematic development of our understanding of political discontent, not just in China, but in rural and third world settings generally.

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SSIE No. FR-331 FY-81: $7,080

16.0075, THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND DEBTOR COUNTRIES - THE CASE OF BRITAIN - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

K. Bernstein, Stanford University, School of Humanities & Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, *Stanford, California* 94305 (SES80-21331) Start: 11/80 End: 04/82

The unprecedented growth of international debt in recent years has led to a growing interest in the relationship between international monetary institutions and domestic politics. This study investigates the impact of the IMN and IMF stabilization programs on British politics and policy making. It argues that Britain's necessity to reconcile economic stabilization policies recommended by the IMF with conflicting domestic political demands has resulted in attempts to restructure major aspects of the state and civil society. First, government legislation attempts to alter the balance of power between interest groups in civil society. Second, the role of the state is changed as welfare and production are limited while regulatory control over labor is increased. And finally, the separation between politics and economics becomes increasingly blurred. The study is divided into four sections which examine a model of actor interests, the nature of IMF links with coalitions of domestic actors, the impact of IMF involvement upon the domestic balance of internal forces, and the pattern of IMF influence over time. The study will focus upon a series of loans in the 1960's as well as two loans in the 1970's. Empirical research will utilize a wide variety of both qualitative and quantitative data, including a sequence of interviews with the relevant government officials and private individuals.

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SSIE No. FR-334 FY-81: $8,140

16.0076, EXCHANGE RATES AND CAPITAL FLOWS UNDER RATIONAL EXPECTATIONS

M. Obstfeld, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., Dept. of Economics, *1050 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-23081) Start: 01/81 End: 06/83

This research program emphasizes the role of expectations in determining asset prices and the efficacy of government policies in a world of integrated international capital markets. Its unifying theme is that expectations are rationally formed and so represent optimal forecasts of knowledgeable economic agents, conditional on all available information.

The research falls into four closely related areas. The first is concerned with estimating portfolio-balance models of exchange-rate determination and explaining nominal interest differentials. The second deals with an estimation techniqu allowing single-equation estimation under the rational expectations assumption. The third focuses on the relationship between expectation and capital flows under fixed exchange rates, and the implications for estimating the determinants of the capital account. Finally, the fourth area, which at this stage encompasses theoretical work only, returns to the flexible rate environment to ask whether financial policies my affect equilibrium real asset yields and the exchange rate by altering the covariance structure of returns on real and nominal assets.

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SSIE No. FR-[illegible] FY-81: [illegible]

16.0077, MULTIVARIATE LOG-LINEAR PROBABILITY MODELS IN ECONOMETRICS

S.J. Haberman, Northwestern University, Evanston Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *633 Clark St., Evanston, Illinois* 60201 (SES80-23648) Start: 02/81 End: 07/82

This research project contributes at both the theoretical and empirical levels to the development of long-linear probability models for the analysis of large multidimensional contingency tables to categorical and continuous economic data.

The theoretical contribution entails research on: (1) the existence of maximum-likelihood estimates of the parameters of long-linear probability models in the presence of large numbers of sampling zeros; (2) the problem of partial estimability; (3) goodness-of-fit test statistics and the problem of choice among models; (4) measures of partial bivariate association in relation to the choice of basis in the parametrization of long-linear probability models and (5) conditional probability models combining latent and categorical variables in the presence of structural zeros.

The empirical contribution of the project involves an analysis of the business data collected by the Institut fur Weltivirtschaftsforschung, Munich (Ifo) and the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris (INSEE). Usefulness of the micro-data on plans and expectations of demand, business conditions, prices and production for forecasting subsequent aggregate realization is investigated. Using the INSEE data, relations between wages and prices, capacity utilization and production plans, and among various variables and investment plans and realizations are estimated.

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SSIE No. FR-338 FY-81: $59,638

16.0078, MACROECONOMIC AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN OPEN ECONOMIES

M. Bruno, National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., *1050 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138 (SES80-25537) Start: 01/81 End: 06/83

This research will extend previous work on the intertemporal equilibria of open economies facing external supply disturbances under conditions of perfect captial mobility. These extensions will include the econometric estimation of aggregate supply as a function of the capital stock and factor prices for a number of OECD economies and the empirical assessment of the role of equity markets in transmitting expectations of future factor price movements to current investment decisions. More generally, the research will attempt to disentangle the role of supply and demand factors in the recent recessions as well as examine longer-run structural adjustments to supply-side shocks, such as OPEC price increases.

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SSIE No. FR-345 FY-81: $133,162

16.0079, CONFERENCE ON THE POLITICAL PROCESS AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, OCTOBER, 1981, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

K. Monroe, New York University, Washington Square & University College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Politics, *100 Washington Sq. E., New York, New York* 10003 (SES80-25392) Start: 03/81 End: 02/82

This grant supports a conference to bring together leading scholars interested in the importance of economic change for the political process in contemporary industrial democracies. Noted political scientists and economists from the United States, Canada and Europe are invited to present papers in three related areas: 1) the economy and support for political incumbents; 2) the political business cycle, and 3) the institutional, ideological, and mass linkages between the economy and political decisions. The analyses will be comparative, with an interest in how institutional and cultural factors influence the dynamic and complex relationship between economic conditions and political events.

This conference should make a significant contribution to our increased theoretical and empirical understanding of the interrelationships among macroeconomic conditions, governmental policy making, and citizen reactions to elected leaders.

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SSIE No. FR-358 FY-81: $16,745

16.0080, CONTROLLING URBAN GROWTH IN THE USSR - THE ROLE OF SATELLITE CITIES IN SOVIET URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY - DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH

G.J. Hausladen, Syracuse University, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Geography, *Hall of Languages, Syracuse, New York* 13210 (SES80-24542) Start: 01/81 End: 06/82

Soviet urbanization, has been guided by a centrally-controlled planning apparatus, armed with a national urban development policy, the main goals of which can be described in terms of controlling urban growth and creating the new "socialist" city. Satellite cities (sputniki) have played an important role in Soviet attempts to achieve these goals. The proposed research will: 1) describe the evolution of the satellite-city concept in Soviet urban literature, 2) analyze the actual development of satellite cities during the Soviet period in terms of their number, location, size and function, 3) evaluate the role of satellite cities in Soviet urban policy and development, especially as it relates to controlling urban agglomeration and developing a socialist urban environment, and 4) relate the Soviet experience to similar experiences in the West.

The analysis will qualitatively describe the evolution of satellite-city concept and development as well as relate it to the British new towns experience. Quantitatively the analysis will describe and evaluate actual development by means of a series of chi square analyses as well as by means of various measures of concentration, dispersion and connectivity. The results of the research will further our understanding of the satellite cities themselves, general urban processes in the Soviet Union, and more universal urban questions.

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SSIE No. FR-359 FY-81: $4,676

16.0081, CONFLICT POTENTIAL IN WEAKLY REGULATED SYSTEMS

M.I. Midlarsky, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus, Inst. for Social Research, Center for Political Studies, *P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48109 (SES80-25047) Start: 03/81 End: 02/83

This grant supports research that seeks to investigate the potential for major conflict in weakly regulated systems. These are systems which operate stochastically in the absence of a central regulatory administration. Two such cases in point are the international system of alliances and minor disputes, and the domestic system of strike activity. Equilibrium theories for the operation of such systems are put forward and operationalized in mathematical form. The nineteenth century pattern of alliance and dispute activity is hypothesized to conform to these expectations--the twentieth century pattern is not. Certain commonalities are expected between the alliance and dispute activity on the one hand, and strike activity on the other, but only for the United States and much less so for the United Kingdom. Patterns of alliance formation and international dispute activity can be evaluated by means of analyses of actor independence, diffusion, reinforcement and heterogeneity. These behavior patterns have mathematical counterparts in the form of several bivariate probability distributions and supplementary modes of analysis. The basic hypothesis governing this aspect of the inquiry is that conflict diffusion and especially reinforcement are not to be found substantially in the nineteenth century but that both forms of conflict augmentation will be increasingly found as the twentieth century proceeds.

The project utilizes data that have been previously collected from historical sources in a variety of forms. The model development and analysis should make a major contribution to our theoretical understanding of the fundamental dynamics of conflict in weakly regulated systems. Its primary contribution is theoretical, but it should add to the knowledge base for a better understanding of conflict resolution, especially in international affairs.

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SSIE No. FR-360 FY-81: $50,917

16.0082, A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RELAIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

L.A. Brown, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Dept. of Geography, *1314 Kinnear Rd., Columbus, Ohio* 43212 (SES80-24565) Start: 01/81 End: 06/83

The proposed research is concerned with migration in Third World settings particularly as it is affected by development processes. There has been a good deal of disagreement as to the role of the various migration factors that have been identified in previous research. Some, for example, would stress rural-urban wage differentials; others would stress chain aspects of rural to urban migration; still others would stress resource push factors. In response to this situation, the proposed research posits that migration can be seen as process that is responsive to different factors at different stages of development, and that ambiguities in research findings can be accounted for by reference to the development milieu characterizing a given situation.

As a first step towards implementing this perspective, a development paradigm of migration is advanced. The paradigm draws upon a dual economy view of the development process, to show how the role of the various factors of migration would shift over the main task of the proposed research. This draws upon data from Venezuela and four additional Latin American countries to examine internal migration in different development settings, both within a country and as it varies in cross-national comparisons. A second research task is to operationally model the development paradigm of migration, employing the data and findings generated by the first research task. Finally, institutional perspectives on the development process and their interaction with migration will be explored with the intention of further extending the breadth of the development of migration.

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SSIE No. FR-362 FY-81: $143,960

16.0083, CONFERENCE ON DEPENDENCY REVERSAL, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1981, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

C. Clark, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces Campus, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Government, *University Park, Las Cruces, New Mexico* 88003 (SES80-08643) Start: 02/81 End: 01/82

This grant provides support for a conference on new theoretical approaches to the phenomena known as "dependency reversal." There have been several significant scientific formalizations of various dependency theories of international relations. These theories explain patterns of persisting economic dependence and growing inequality between less developed countries (LDC's) and the economies of industrialized states.

This workshop brings together noted scholars from fields of international relations and comparative politics to assess new conceptual frameworks and empirical evidence for the condition of "reversal," or the situations under which LDC's become less economically and politically dependent.

This conference should be an important step in the systematic synthesis of scientific work on this important topic, and as such it will be a significant contribution to our theories of the political economy of relations between developed and less developed states.

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SSIE No. FR-367 FY-81: $12,202

16.0084, COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF ARMS RACES

D.L. Brito, Tulane University of Louisiana, School of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Economics, *6823 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana* 70118 (SES80-24884) Start: 02/81 End: 07/83

This grant provides support for further theoretical and empirical research on the behavioral and economic foundations of arms races. This theoretical research extends and synthesizes existing research and will lead to a model of arms races in which the reasons for holding weapons are endogenous and behavior is described in terms of bureaucratic decision makers. The empirical research involves the initation of econometric studies of past arms races, especially the U.S.-Soviet arms race and the NATO-Warsaw Pact arms race. One basic issue addressed in both the theoretical and empirical research is whether arms races are determined more on the basis of internal factors, such as bureaucratic momentum and economic constraints than on the basis of external factors, such as weapons levels and weapons acquisitions of the opponent. Another basic issue addressed is that of the relation between arms races and war outbreak. In addition, the research treats the effects of arms limitation agreements on weapons development and the effects of nuclear proliferation on stability. The results of this research will represent a scientific advance in understanding and controlling arms races.

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SSIE No. FR-368 FY-81: $64,372

16.0085, BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT

B. Hansew, University of California, Berkeley Campus, School of Letters & Science, Dept. of Economics, *Berkeley, California* 94720 (SES80-06214) Start: 01/81 End: 02/83

This project evaluates all major British economic policies in Egypt from the British occupation of Egypt in 1882 to 1930 when Egypt began forming its own economic policy. The basic problem studied is the reason Egypt failed to develop during this period despite free trade, free entrepreneurship, absence of business taxation and abundant supply of foreign capital. The project provides a comprehensive evaluation of British imperialism in Egypt. Data is assembled from sources in Cairo and London on the public sector budget, foreign investments, prices, wages, and land rentals during this period.

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SSIE No. FT-847 FY-81: $91,881

16.0086, POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND BEHAVIOR IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS

P.V. Pappe, City University of New York, Lehman College, Graduate School, Dept. of Political Science, *120 E. 184th St., Bronx, New York* 10468 (SES80-24577) Start: 02/81 End: 07/82

This grant supports analysis of data to test alternative theories concerning the institutional and attitudinal determinants of political participation and radicalization of workers. It utilizes the investigator's survey of blue-collar workers employed in three Italian automotive and machine tool factories in Torino, Italy. The factories were selected to achieve variance in levels of union politicalization.

The study seeks to assess the relationship between participation in union factory councils and general political participation and radicalization on the one hand and support for "mass participation" strategies of industrial and political conflict and preferences for a more egalitarian distribution of power on the other.

The study should be a major contribution to clarifying the relationship between economic (workplace) democracy and attitudes and behavior in the larger political system. As such it will be an important theoretical contribution to our understanding of the role of radicalized working groups and the political stability of industrialized democracies.

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SSIE No. FT-849 FY-81: $63,313

16.0087, A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE 1976 GUATEMALA EARTHQUAKE

F.L. Bates, University of Georgia, Franklin College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Sociology, *Athens, Georgia* 30601 (PFR80-12339) Start: 10/80 End: 03/82

This research continues the analysis of data collected in a three-year longitudinal study of the Guatemalan Earthquake of February 1976 and supported under award number PFR79-17537. The objective is to trace the long-range social and economic effects of the earthquake and of the relief and reconstruction efforts which followed it and to determine the factors which account for differential rates of recovery among various communities and population groups. This research is a test of the hypothesis that disasters produce a situation which favors social and economic change. The results of the research are published in both a series of descriptive reports aimed at practitioners in the field of disaster mitigation and analytical reports aimed at a scientific audience.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Engineering, Div. of Problem Focused Research, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FT-777 FY-81: $186,054

16.0088, CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION

H.I. Fusfeld, New York University, Graduate School of Public Admin., Center for Science & Technology Policy, *100 Washington Sq. E., New York, New York* 10003 (INT80-19975) Start: 11/80 End: 07/81

This award provides support for a conference "Industrial Productivity and International Scientific and Technical Cooperation" to be held in Paris, November 20 and 21, 1980. The Conference will explore the feasibility of greater interaction between the industrial research community and activities supported under international cooperative science and technology agreements among governments.

Approximately fifty senior level private sector managers as well as key government representatives from the U.S., Europe, and Japan will attend.

The Conference is expected to generate recommendations relevant to inproving international current science and technology agreements and strengthening future ones. A monograph will be published containing the formal papers, summaries of panel discussions, and in interpretive summary of the conference as a whole.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FN-677 FY-81: $32,085

16.0089, SECOND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE WINGED BEAN

L. Lazaroff, International Council for Develop. of Underutilized Plants, *18 Meadow Park Ct., Orinda, California* 94563 (INT80-25749) Start: 01/81 End: 12/81

The project provides partial support for scientists attending the Second International Seminar and Public Forum on the Winged Bean (Psophocarpus tetragonolobus) being held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, January 19-24, 1981.

Participants at the seminar will evaluate and collate the results of the world-wide research conducted on the protein-rich plant since January 1978. Information exchange will include germ-plasm resources, plant physiology, plant genetics and breeding, soil science, insect and disease control, human nutrition, plant processing, economics and marketing.

Scientists from the U.S., Europe, and developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania will attend the seminar. They will make recommendations for future collaborative research projects not only to strengthen scientific cooperation among nations but to bring about possible nutritional and economic benefits for developing countries.

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SSIE No. FN-890 FY-81: $30,000

16.0090, FORAGE PRODUCTION - WHITE CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM REPENS) BREEDING AND CULTIVAR DEVELOPMENT

R.D. Ensign, University of Idaho, School of Agriculture, Dept. of Agronomy, *Moscow, Idaho* 83843 (INT80-17462) Start: 12/80 End: 06/82

The investigator will spend the year beginning January 1, 1981, cooperating with Dr. Warren M. Williams of the Grasslands Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in Palmuston North, New Zealand, on a three-part program of research on white clover (Trifolium repens) as a forage crop in both the U.S. and New Zealand.

The first part concerns cultivar development, including: botanical description of Idaho T. repens synthetic material under N.Z. conditions; comparison of forage yields, seed yields, and plant type and growth habits of new Idaho synthetics with N.Z. materials; and the cross-compatibility of Idaho clonal progeny with select N.Z. breeding material. The second part involves studies of white clover viruses (WCMV and CYMV), including: a comparison of techniques used in Idaho and in N.Z. to eliminate viruses from breeding stocks; evaluation of the clones of the new Idaho synthetics for virus susceptibility; and interspecific crossing programs to assess the possibility of incorporating virus resistance into Idaho clones. In the third part of program, New Zealand's cultural and seed production programs will be studied with regard to: cultivar development and selection for seed production potential; N.Z. cultural practices for forage seed production (seed bed preparation, soil amendments, seeding methods, weed and pest control, harvesting, etc.); and N.Z. markets, market development and international trade in forage crop seeds.

The project has received the approval of NSF and the N.Z. Executive Agent for inclusion under the U.S.-N.Z. Agreement for Cooperation in Science and Technology.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FN-897 FY-81: $23,500

16.0091, INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF SCIENCE LEARNING IN EARLY ADOLESCENTS

H.J. Walberg, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, School of Education, Dept. of Science Education, *Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois* 60680 (INT80-16919) Start: 02/81 End: 07/83

This award will support Professor Herbert J. Walberg of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle for a period of two years in program of cooperative research with Professor Hiroshi Azuma of the University of Tokyo in Japan for the purpose of studying a generalized causal model of educational achievement applied to science education in early adolescence. The causal model employs educational, psychological, and sociological constructs within a framework of an econometric production function. This project is sponsored jointly by NSF and by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science under the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Program.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FN-[illegible] FY-81: $8,500

16.0092, SFC AWARD (IN INDIAN CURRENCY & U.S. DOLLARS) FOR WORKSHOP ON NON-CONVENTIONAL APPROACHES TO FLOOD MITIGATION (ABBREV)

R. Revelle, University of California, San Diego Campus, Graduate School, Dept. of Political Science, *P.O. Box 109, La Jolla, California* 92037 (INT81-06630) Start: 03/81 End: 02/82

This award primarily supports U.S. participation in a joint workshop on non-conventional approaches to flood mitigation to be held in New Delhi, India in March 1981. Thirteen U.S. and twenty Indian scientists will examine the state-of-the-art in fields related to problems of flood mitigation, enhancement of utilizable resources and improvement of the environment. They will identify research needs and develop plans for future collaborative research projects to be undertaken by U.S. and Indian scientists aimed at effectively reducing flood problems in Indian (and similar) rivers. The U.S. team will be headed by Dr. Roger Revelle of University of California-San Diego, while the Indian team will be headed by Dr. M.C. Chaturvedi of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FT-418 FY-81: $49,900

16.0093, OPTIMAL OPERATION OF COMPLEX WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS - U.S.-PHILIPPINE RESEARCH COLLABORATION

J.W. Labadie, Colorado State University, School of Engineering, Dept. of Civil Engineering, *Fort Collins, Colorado* 80523 (INT80-25750) Start: 05/81 End: 04/83

This award provides support for Colorado State University faculty members, under NSF's Science in Developing Countries Program, to cooperate with colleagues in the Philippines for the purpose of optimizing the operation of large-scale water resource projects in the Philippines. The objectives of the project are to: (1) improve operational methodologies and strategies for selected complex multipurpose water resource projects now existing in the Philippines. The focus will be on applying and extending the state of the art in modern systems analysis tools, such as incorporating forecast information and risk assessment into operational decision-making; (2) provide Filipino engineers and scientists with advanced knowedge and skills in operational planning of complex water resource projects and aid them in the application of these skills to specific operational problems they are facing; and (3) define quantitative criteria for measuring the benefits of applying these modern systems tools, evaluate effectiveness as data become available, and identify priority problem areas for future research.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20550

SSIE No. FT-429 FY-81: $44,800

16.0094, CHARACTERIZATION OF GUAYULE RESIN AND RUBBER (AND ALSO OTHER MEXICAN NATURAL RUBBERS) AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL USES

H.L. Stephens, University of Akron, Inst. of Polymer Science, *302 E Buchtel Ave., Akron, Ohio* 44304 (INT80-04328) Start: 08/80 End: 01/83

This award will support Dr. Donald McIntyre and Dr. Howard Stephens of the University of Akron's Institute of Polymer Science in Akron, Ohio, for a period of two years in a program of cooperative research with Dr. Enrique Campos-Lopez and associates of the Research Center for Applied Chemistry in Saltillo, Mexico for the purpose of determining the physical and chemical nature of rubber in various plants, especially rubber derived from guayule. Other collaborators include Dr. Gomez Pompa of the Jalapa, Mexico Center for Biological Resources and Dr. B. Arreguin of the Chemistry Institute of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Previous study under an NSF International Programs grant has enabled research on chemical identification of the components of guayule resin and on the nature of branching and of gel distribution. Significant progress has been made. The present study will focus on an investigation of the ways in which non-cellular guayule and other rubbers differ from latex-dust hevea rubber. Results will lead to the establishment of a standards program needed for the commercial marketing of guayule rubber.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of International Programs, 1800 G
St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia
20550
SSIE No. GSN-3520 FY-80: $36,901

16.0095, TEN YEAR TRENDS IN U.S. TECHNICAL DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS INDICATED BY REFERENCING FROM U.S. PATENTS

M.P. Carpenter, Computer Horizons Inc., *1050 Kings Hwy. N., Cherry Hill, New Jersey* 08034 (PRA80-17357) Start: 12/80 End: 04/81

This project is an exploratory study of U.S. dependence on foreign science and technology and of foreign dependence on U.S. science and technology. It will use data provided by patents granted in the United States from 1970 through 1979. The patents provide information on patent examiner citations of other patents and of scientific papers, both American and foreign. The project will be accomplished in two phases. The objective of Phase I is to establish the validity of using indicators of dependence based on citations. It will select a small sample of technologies to test for consistancy in the ratings of science and technology dependence derived from citations made by patent examiners with ratings of dependence made by R&D managers. Phase I results will be evaluated before Phase II work is begun. In Phase II, large sample of products and the related technologies will be selected, and the data will be analyzed to determine the existence of changes in U.S. dependence on foreign science and technology and foreign nations' dependence on U.S. science and technology.

The project will provide information about the linkage between science and technology and the relationships between international science and technology transfers and the U.S. economy. This kind of information could be useful to policy makers in addressing questions about funding levels for base research and about the role of domestic and foreign science and technology in determining the international competitiveness of American products.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis,
1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20550
SSIE No. FR-299 FY-81: $15,190

16.0096, ASSESSMENT OF U.S. GOVERNMENT EXPORT FINANCING OF HIGH-TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

D.S. Green, S R I International, *333 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, California* 94025 (PRA80-19783) Start: 12/80 End: 06/82

This project is an exploratory study of the importance of government supported finance in enhancing U.S. high-technology exports. It will identify and measure the subsidy provided to U.S. producers through low interest, long-term U.S. Ex-Im Bank loans to finance international sales of selected group of U.S. products, specifically, commercial jet aircraft and oil and gas exploration and development equipment. A comparison will be made of U.S. firms' and foreign competitors' bids in specific country markets, in terms of financing and repayment agreements and other competitive factors, such as price of product, servicing, reliability, and performance specifications. The project will be accomplished in two phases. The objective of Phase I is to determine the availability and validity of data and cooperation of firms (buyers and sellers, both U.S. and foreign). It will also develop a framework for analyzing the data. Phase I results will be reviewed before Phase II is begun. Phase II will collect data for a larger sample of bids and sales to test the framework statistically. The project will combine a case study approach with statistical analyses.

The project will provide information about institutional differences which determine the competitiveness of U.S. and foreign firms in selling high-technology products. This information could be useful in addressing policy questions about the role of U.S. and foreign government policies, specifically export credit subsidies, in influencing the international competitiveness of U.S. high-technology exports.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. National Science Foundation, Directorate
for Scientific Technological & Internat. Affairs, Div. of Policy Research & Analysis,
1800 G St. N.W., Washington, District of
Columbia 20550
SSIE No. FR-302 FY-81: $79,871

16.0097, FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INDIAN STUDIES

E.C. Dimock, American Inst. of Indian Studies, *1130 E. 59th St., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (10547300) Start: 03/78 End: 06/82

Fellowship program to support the training of area specialists in India. Disciplines include broad expanse of social sciences and the humanities.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships &
Grants, 1000 Jefferson Dr. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20560
SSIE No. GTA-101-3 FY-81: $660,020

16.0098, CENTER FOR ART AND ARCHEOLOGY AT BENARES

G. Possehl, *Univerity Museum,* *University of Pennsylvania,* (10560600) Start: 07/80 End: 06/82

Operations of research facility serving scholars of ancient and modern India. Contains photographic archives of art collections and the temples and monuments of India which are extended continually.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships &
Grants, 1000 Jefferson Dr. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20560
SSIE No. GTA-113-1 FY-81: $268,991

16.0099, THERAVADA BUDDHISM AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CULTS - A STUDY OF COSMOLOGICAL ORDER AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

J. Schober, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign Campus, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Anthropology, *Urbana, Illinois* 61801 (TX101793) Start: 04/81 End: 03/82

Interpersonal cohesion in Burma is grafted upon notion of moral, religious and cosmological order. This study examines the dynamics between religious ideas and their practical manifestations. Religious and historical texts will be studied and religious figures will be interviewed.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships &
Grants, 1000 Jefferson Dr. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20560
SSIE No. GTA-114 FY-81: $10,040

16.0100, DOCUMENTARY FILM ON THE ANNUAL BATHING FESTIVAL OF SITALA

A.N. Sarkar, American Inst. of Indian Studies, *1130 E. 59th St., Chicago, Illinois* 60637 (10527300) Start: 04/81 End: 02/82

The project for the completion of a 16 mm. black and white ethnographic documentary film on the Festival of the procession and ritual of the bathing of Sitala, Goddess of Illnesses, and observed in Salkia, West Bengal (India).

This film will capture the authentic folk expression of the devotionalism among the entire population of an Indian town. It documents an important cult that has not been properly studied as yet, let alone filmed, by recording the various elements that go to make up an Indian religious procession and festival. The editing will seek to focus on the logic of the symbolic system and reveal certain fundamental principles of Bengali Hindu culture. The completed film should prove to be a valuable teaching aid for students in anthropology, non-Western religions, South Asian studies, and other comparative area studies programs.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships &
Grants, 1000 Jefferson Dr. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20560
SSIE No. GTA-115 FY-81: $7,500

16.0101, THE SENDING SOCIETY - THE EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION OF SOCIETIES IN INDIA

A.W. Helweg, Western Michigan University, School of Arts & Sciences, Social Science Division, *Kalamazoo, Michigan* 49008 (10574700) Start: 06/81 End: 07/82

Ethnographic and theoretical considerations are raised by the emigration of Gujratis from India to the United States, Canada and other parts of the world. Unlike the peasants or unskilled, which have been the focus of past migration studies, these "new immigrants," as Hutchinson terms them, are primarily skilled merchants or highly qualified professionals such as engineers and doctors. As of yet, very little has been written as to how this new emigration affects the sending society nor is it yet fully understood how the migrant, host and receiving cultures mutually affect each other. Consequently, the purpose of this project is to study communities in and around Ahmedabad, India, which have been areas of origin for many of the Gujrati migrants in North America, that I have already studied.

The general goals of this project are to: 1) give an ethnographic description of the effects of emigration on a society, 2) contribute to the theoretical formulations concerning migration, 3) test hypotheses concerning the effects of international emigration on a sending community, 4) complement research that I have already completed concerning East Indians, including Gujratis, in North America.

The methodology employed in this proposal will be to live in the Ahmedabad regions and: 1) expand on the case material I have already collected on Gujratis' immigrants in North America, 2) examine the effects of international emigration of the society of origin.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants, 1000 Jefferson Dr. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20560

SSIE No. GTA-116 FY-81: $34,620

16.0102, A SURVEY OF TEYYAM PARTICIPATION AND PERSONAL IMAGERY IN INDIA

R. Holloman, Roosevelt University, School of Education, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology/Education, *430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois* 60605 (10441700) Start: 04/81 End: 02/82

This project is a study of individual participation and personal imagery associated with Teyyam cult activities in northern Kerala State, India. Teyyam is a ritual-dance form which is the focus of life in rural Kerala for six months each year. Dancers undergo possession by Teyyam dieties. We will focus on how motifs and figures from Teyyam mythology are integrated into the sense of self. The study will be carried out via a household survey covering four major caste groups. Male and female heads of household will be interviewed. The survey will cover (1) retelling of favorite Teyyam stories and Teyyam-linked dreams and data on consultations with Teyyams and other specialists; (2) information on attendance and contributions; and (3) social and demographic data. The project will also copy and translate documents on the lives of the gods.

Action Officer: FC Berkowitz
Telephone: 202-287-3321

SUPPORTED BY Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships & Grants, 1000 Jefferson Dr. S.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20560

SSIE No. GTA-117 FY-81: $17,015

16.0103, POLICY SIMULATION MODEL FOR INTERNATIONAL COFFEE MARKET

W.C. Labys, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Energy Lab., *77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02139 (1722-120121) Start: 07/81 End: 11/81

To support U.S. delegation to renegotiation of International Coffee Agreement (ICA) to take place in Sept '81 by obtaining access to model of world coffee market. Contractor to perform following tasks: (1) Assist in development of world coffee market and provide a data base which he will update if required. The model will analyze questions certain to arise before and at negotiations on appropriate target price for coffee, alternative measures for keeping price within that range, and implications of these measures for U.S. (2) Supply State with description of a suitable model which will coordinate variables with appropriate data and work for 7 days in [illegible] perfecting equations. (3) Help design and perform ICA negotation guidelines on basis of State-developed scenarios. (4) Help State officers perform negotiation simulations in Sept. (5) Finally, submit final report describing final version of model and results of negotiation simulations.

Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-956 FY-81: $12,100 TOTAL COST: $12,100

16.0104, KAMPUCHEA - POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

S. Heder, c/o Political Section, American Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand, (1722-120087) Start: 04/81 End: 08/81

This study would analyze trends in A) Khmer attitudes toward the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) regime, and toward the major Khmer resistance groups both separately and collectively; and B) progress toward food self-sufficiency in Kampuchea, including impact of Kampuchean developments on the requirements for border relief.

The study will be based primarily on interviews with a broad sample of refugees and other persons having recent direct experience of developments in Kampuchea at various levels of society.

Action Officer: E Griffin
Telephone: 632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-957 FY-81: $2,500 TOTAL COST: $2,500

16.0105, LDC ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 1980'S

J. Dunkerley, Resources for the Future Inc., *1755 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20036 (1722-120037) Start: 04/81 End: 01/82

This study, a follow-up of an earlier one, will trace the implications of past trends on future energy consumption, taking into consideration the energy demand projections for selected LDCs.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 202-632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-958 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

16.0106, EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNTER-TERRORIST POLICIES

C. Hewitt, 48 Wellesley Circle, Glen Echo, MD 20768, (1724-120139) Start: 08/81 End: 05/82

The study will examine five major terrorist campaigners and the policies adopted by authorities to combat them. The principal aim of the research will be to analyze the impact of different policies upon the level of terrorism to discover what policies are effective and under what conditions.

Action Officer: E Willenz
Telephone: 202-632-2225

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520 (Multi-Agency Support)

SSIE No. GI-959 FY-81: $21,700 TOTAL COST: $21,700

16.0107, PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

M. Sabshin, American Psychiatric Assn., *1700 18th St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20009 (1722-120113) Start: 06/81 End: 09/81

To use a current international situation (i.e., Arab-Israeli Relations) to bring into dialogue psychiatric and international relations experts from the U.S., Egypt and Israel in order achieve new insights into the process of conflict analysis and conflict resolution. Participants will prepare scholarly papers related to three psychological dimensions of conflict: victimization, dehumanization, and historic enmity.

Action Officer: JV Montville
Telephone: 202-632-8403

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
(Multi-Agency Support)
SSIE No. GI-960 FY-81: $76,550 TOTAL COST: $76,550

16.0108, SEA BED DISPOSAL OF HIGH LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC

Unknown, University of Washington, Institute for Marine Studies, HA-35, 3731 University Way N.E., Seattle, Washington 98105, (1722-120127) Start: 07/81 End: 09/82

The study's purpose is to identify, evaluate and strengthen understanding of the foreign policy inherent in seabed disposal of nuclear wastes.

Action Officer: W Trainor
Telephone: 202-632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
FY-81: Funds Unknown TOTAL COST:
SSIE No. GI-961 $40,000

16.0109, STUDY ON CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS

J. Meadows, Suite 440, 2020 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, (1722-120129) Start: 08/81 End: 03/82

The purpose of the study is to develop an accessible, comprehensive guide to the provisions of U.S. bilateral civil aviation agreements for use as a guide in interpreting and applying these agreements.

Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 202-632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-962 FY-81: $17,000 TOTAL COST: $17,000

16.0110, STRENGTHENING JURIDICAL RESPONSES TO TERRORISM - PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR LATIN AMERICA

K.S. Rosenn, University of Miami, School of Law, P.O. Box 248000 Coral Gables, Florida 33124 (1722-120066) Start: 05/81 End: 09/81

The purpose of this research is to identify viable legal measures developed in Latin America or adaptable there - as alternatives to extra-legal tactics for controlling terrorists and guerrillas.

Action Officer: R Roberts
Telephone: 202-632-1252

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-963 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

16.0111, ISLAMIC COMMERCIAL LAW

R.D. Crane, 311 Kramer Drive, Vienna, VA 22180, (1722-120035) Start: 03/81 End: 07/81

This purpose of the proposed study is to facilitate informed judgments on what the results might be where commercial law is put on an explicitly Islamic basis. The study would summarize the classic interpretation of Islamic law as applied to commercial and related affairs, examine how the concepts were implemented in the past, and how religious law is applied in contemporary societies where Western legal concepts have been introduced, and assess what the implications would be, especially in international economic relations, of implementing Islamic Law.

Action Officer: EG Griffin
Telephone: 202-632-3968

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-964 FY-81: $6,125 TOTAL COST: $6,125

16.0112, 1980'S TRENDS IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND ASSOCIATED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS - FOREIGN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

E. Mottur, Harbridge House Inc., *1301 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, District of Columbia* 20004 (1722-120056) Start: 04/81 End: 07/81

Trends in the 1980s in computer technology and associated communication systems will have major impacts on economic, social and political patterns, with attendant foreign policy implications. This study will delineate those trends and impacts and identify their policy implications.

Action Officer: WJ Trainor
Telephone: 202-632-0805

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-965 FY-81: $10,000 TOTAL COST: $10,000

16.0113, STUDY ON CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

S.N. Katz, Boston College, Law School, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167, (1722-120057) Start: 04/81 End: 09/81

An assessment of the problems of and opportunities for implementation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and in formulating feasible and effective recommended implementating legislation.

Action Officer: D Lloyd
Telephone: 202-632-3967

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-966 FY-81: $4,500 TOTAL COST: $4,500

16.0114, ENHANCING ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES OF MODEL OF PRC ECONOMY

L. Lau, Social Science Research Council, *605 3rd Ave., New York, New York* 10016 (1722-120124) Start: 08/81 End: 07/82

Under the new contract, Prof. Lau will perform the following tasks: (1) update his econometric model on basis of his monitoring of current events; (2) improve agricultural production function to include capital and manufactured inputs; (3) disaggregate industrial sector into subsectors for light, heavy, energy, construction, service and others and perform estimations of production function for each sub-sector; (4) modify model structure to reflect current PRC increased emphasis on consumption; (5) analyze long-term strategic choices with the disaggregated model including, for example relative sectoral priorities; (6) assess importance of international trade, capital and technology to PRC economic development; and (7) evaluate impact of alternative defense postures on the economy.

Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520
SSIE No. GI-968 FY-81: $41,170 TOTAL COST: $41,170

16.0115, EMERGENCY PETROLEUM STOCK DRAWDOWN SYSTEMS

[illegible], [illegible] East Capitol St. NE, Washington, D.C. 20003 (1722-120120) Start: 08/81 End: 08/82

To design a framework that will provide the appropriate international and domestic information to U.S. officials responsible for emergency petroleum stock drawdown policy. To accomplish this, the contractor will: (1) identify the issues and factors that arise in the event of disruptions, i.e. domestic and international, political and economic, public and private sector, through construction of scenarios to be evaluated against U.S. interests and obligations; the purpose of this process is to identify problems not solve them; (2) draw up a blueprint of the impacts of drawdown decisions on U.S. domestic and foreign policy listing out the types of disruptions, the duration of uncertainties related and unrelated to SPR drawdowns as well as basic strategies on the size/rate of the drawdown and the price of SPR oil; (3) analysis of effects of alternative drawdown strategies; (4) design of a system for managing the information needed to formulate a stock drawdown policy.

Action Officer: WH Reynolds
Telephone: 202-632-0804

SUPPORTED BY U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Office of Long Range Assessments & Research, 2201 C St. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia 20520

SSIE No. GI-969 FY-81: Funds Unknown

16.0116, THE UN ASSESSMENT FORMULA

R.W. Gregg, American University, School of International Service, *Mass. & Nebraska Aves. N.W., Washington, District of Columbia* 20016 (1722-120163) Start: 08/81 End: 09/81

An appraisal of alternative formulas for UN assessments in order to identify and evaluate methods which might relate more realistically than does the present formula decision-making powers and financial contributions to the world organization.

Action Officer: D Fendrick
Telephone: 202-632-2758

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INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH (IC/FAR)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Working Definition

The IC/FAR is interested in U.S. Government foreign affairs external research activities. What follows defines key terms and suggests what is to be included and what excluded by participating agencies.

External research activities to be reported* in accordance with section VI. B. of the *Policies and Procedures for Department of State Review and Coordination of Government-Sponsored Research on Foreign Affairs* is defined below in terms of (1) subject matter, (2) research approaches and methods, (3) type of activity, and (4) cost.

1. Subject Matter

From a U.S. perspective, foreign affairs includes a wide range of political, social, cultural, psychological, military, economic, scientific, technological, and other subject areas. Furthermore, U.S. domestic affairs are increasingly linked with matters foreign or international. A foreign affairs research activity, therefore, is one that focuses, in part or entirely, on recent, contemporary, or future:

- Attributes, ideas, or behavior of non-U.S. individuals, groups, societies, or nations, to include studies of discrete areas or peoples, multinational and crossnational studies, and also historical studies with application to the contemporary scene; or on
- Relations between and among nations, including the United States; or relations between and among individuals or groups located in different nations, including the United States; or on
- Ways in which U.S. individuals, groups, ideas, attributes, or affairs are influenced by or influence: affairs in other nations, relations between or among nations, the position or behavior of the United States in international affairs.

Exclude:

a. All natural (e.g., astronomical, biological, etc.) or technological (e.g., nuclear fusion) studies in which a cultural, economic, political, management or other social dimension, cause, or setting is not also under investigation.

b. All studies of U.S. affairs in which a foreign or international dimension, cause, setting, or ramification is not also under investigation.

2. Research Approaches and Methods

Foreign affairs research uses the approaches and methods of one or more of the basic or applied social, behavioral, or policy sciences, and/or the humanities.

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All types of research (i.e., pure, exploratory, basic, applied, developmental, evaluative, policy, etc.) when foreign affairs is the subject matter.	a. Evaluation studies of an agency program that are intended only for use by the sponsoring agency.
b. Methodological studies which use foreign affairs data, concepts, or theory to test or develop methods or techniques.	
c. Studies of the U.S. policymaking process when the policy area includes a foreign or international dimension.	

3. Type of Activity

External research encompasses all research programs, projects, or other activities sponsored by the U.S. Government but performed by non-Government employees (in the United States or overseas).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. Direct contracts and grants.	a. In-house research performed solely by U.S. Government employees (including temporary or intermittent—but not contract—experts or consultants) whether in the sponsoring or recipient agency.
b. Interagency transfers and intergovernmental loans used to make contract or grant awards to nongovernmental research performers.	b. Programs in which the research is incidental to accomplishment of an educational, training, or cultural exchange or similar objective, such as grants awarded under the Fulbright-Hays program and the National Defense Education Act.
c. Arrangements for the external preparation of data, analyses, studies, reports, conferences, symposia, or data and documentation collections, services, and systems that support researchers.	c. Activities of agency personnel involved in managing or administering external research activities.
	d. Research supported solely by private institutions; state, local, or foreign government; or units of the U.S. Government's legislative and judicial branches.

4. Cost

The total amount obligated for a project by a sponsoring agency (or agencies if jointly funded).

e.g., Include	e.g., Exclude
a. All foreign affairs research activities costing $1,000 or more.	a. Activities costing less than $1,000 unless the reporting agency believes it important to share information with other agencies.

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*In cases of collaborative programs and projects involving two or more agencies, the agency which actually signs contract or grant agreements should assume the reporting responsibility.

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